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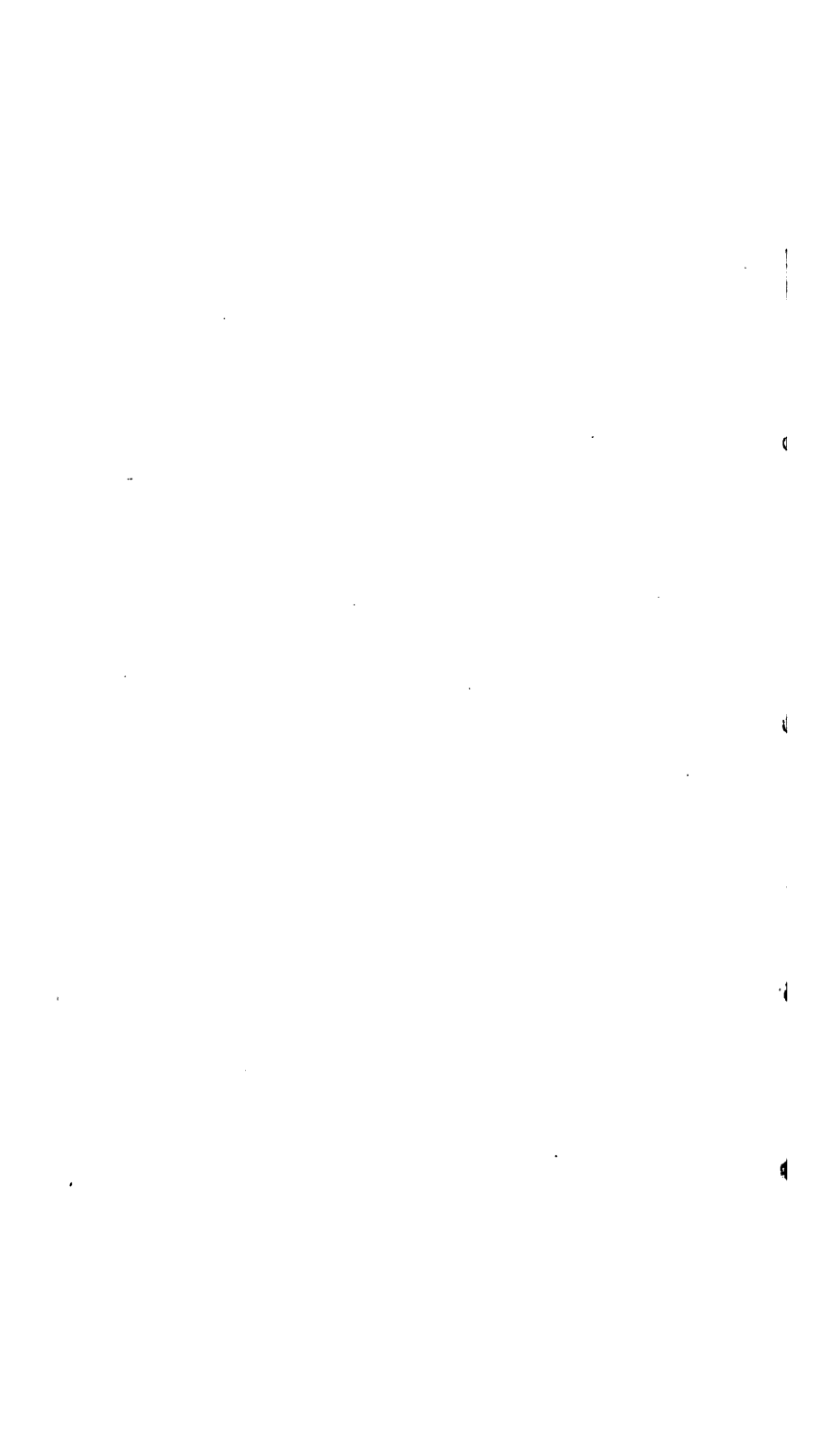
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# **LATIN PRIMER.**



# L A T I N P R I M E R,

WITH EXERCISES.

BY

REV. A. C. CLAPIN, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND BACHELIER-~~ES~~-LETTRES OF THE  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS little book is intended to meet the requirements, not so much of Beginners in Preparatory Schools, as of that large and ever-growing class of pupils whose aim is to learn to read a Latin author rather than to become proficient in Latin composition, i.e. whose object is to pass the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations rather than to learn to write Latin verses or elegant Latin prose. It is hoped, however, that the clearness and symmetry which characterise the arrangement of the matter in this book will render it acceptable to many schools, as a suitable stepping stone to more complete treatises.

The Syntax (compiled chiefly from Notes on Latin Grammar by A. M. Curteis, M.A., and the Rev. O. W. Tancock, M.A., Head-master of Norwich Grammar School) will be found of great service, inasmuch as it gives a very clear view of the use of Cases, in the Latin Declensions. Case terminations or Suffixes of various forms originally expressed all the circumstances of *possession, location, motion to or from*, etc., which, later, have been further defined by the help of prepositions; what we call now "Locative Genitives" are instances in point (see note, p. 34). In this sketch of Latin Syntax the Prepositions are considered, not as *governing* cases, but as defining the nature of the particular abl. or acc. into which

has become merged an older suffix, sufficient of itself. Thus *by*, *with*, *from* were originally each expressed by suffixes, and the use of the prep. *a*, *ab*, which we find appended when the agent is a person, was resorted to when the suffix ceased to express this particular condition.

The "Ablative Absolute" comes properly under the head of "Abl. of *manner*, *time when*," etc., and will be found here in its proper place; and the verbs *fungor*, *fruor*, etc. and other verbs, which have been formerly described as governing an Abl., are here shown to be practically *intransitive* with a limiting Abl. This view is extended to the datives after verbs of *obeying*, *persuading*, etc., where the obedience or persuasion, etc. is limited by the dative of the person affected, *i.e.* by the indirect object.

The severance of the Exercises from the Grammar portion of the book, and the Synoptic arrangement, which restricts each subject to its own page, and provides a page of Exercises for every corresponding page of Grammar Rules, will, no doubt, commend itself to all school-masters; while the cheapness of the book will make it welcome to all who have hitherto complained of the dearness of Elementary class books.

The Exercises are built on the lines of those in "Smith's Principia Latina" and "Bennett's First Latin Writer."

A. C. CLAPIN.

SHERBORNE,

*February, 1883.*

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## DEFINITIONS.

The Parts of Speech or words are of three kinds:—

- (1) Nouns      (2) Verbs      (3) Particles.

The Nouns and Verbs change their endings according to their meaning, but the particles always remain the same. The changes made in a word to vary its meaning are called *Flexions* or *Inflections*.

(1) Nouns are either:—

- (a) Substantives *naming* an object or objects  
 (b) Adjectives *qualifying*      "      "  
 (c) Pronouns *standing for*      "      "

(2) Verbs state what things *are, do, or suffer*.

(3) Particles are either—

- (a) Adverbs showing *where, when, how*.  
 (b) Prepositions showing the relations of one word to another.  
 (c) Conjunctions joining words or sentences together.  
 (d) Interjections expressing emotion.

The *stem* is that part of a word on which the changes of flexion are based; the last letter of the stem is called the *character*; the changeable part of the word is called *ending* or *suffix*.

There are five Declensions of Substantives, distinguished by their *character* (generally the last letter after casting off *rum* or *um* from the gen. plur.).

First Declension	character	a	
Second	"	"	o
Third	"	"	consonant or i
Fourth	"	"	u
Fifth	"	"	e

There are two *Numbers*: Singular and Plural; three *Genders*: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter; six *Cases*: Nominative (answering the question Who?), Vocative, Accusative (answering the question Whom?), Genitive, Dative, Ablative.

DECLENSIONS.

FIRST DECLENSION (character A).

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Mensā, (a or the) table	Mensae, (the) tables
Voc.	Mensā, O table	Mensae, O tables
Acc.	Mensam, (a or the) table	Mensās, (the) tables
Gen.	Mensae, of a table	Mensarum, of tables
Dat.	Mensae, to or for a table	Mensis, to or for tables
Abl.	Mensā, by, with or from a table	Mensis, by, with or from tables

N.B. *Dea* (goddess) makes dat. and abl. pl. *Deabus*. Substantives of the First Dec. are Feminine, except a few denoting males, as *agricola*, *auriga*, *nauta*, *poeta*, and a few Greek words in *ās*, *ēs*; see Appendix p. 35.

SECOND DECLENSION (character O).

(a) Masculine.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Dōmīnūs, lord	Dōmīnī, lords	Pūēr, boy	Pūērī, boys
Voc.	Dōmīnē	Dōmīnī	Pūēr	Pūērī
Acc.	Dōmīnum	Dōmīnōs	Pūērū	Pūērōs
Gen.	Dōmīnī	Dōmīnōrum	Pūērī	Pūērōrum
Dat.	Dōmīnō	Dōmīnīs	Pūērō	Pūērīs
Abl.	Dōmīnō	Dōmīnīs	Pūērō	Pūērīs

N.B. *Filiūs* (son) and all Proper Names in *iūs* simply drop the *us* for the voc. sing.; *Dēus* (God) does not change for the voc.; its plural is generally contracted into nom. and voc. *Dī*, gen. *Dēum*, dat. and abl. *Dīs*. Substantives of the Second Dec. in *us* are generally masc., but names of plants are fem.; also: *alvus*, *arctus*, *carbasus*, *colus*, *humus*, *pampinus*, *vannus*, and names of jewels as *sapphirus*.—*Pelagus* and *virus* are neuter.

(b) Neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Acc.	Bellum, war	Bellā, wars
Gen.	Bellī	Bellōrum
Dat. Abl.	Bellō	Bellis

## THIRD DECLENSION (character consonant or I).

## (a) Consonant character.

		<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>Judex,</i> <i>judge</i>	<i>Jūdicēs, judges</i>	<i>Ætās, age</i>	<i>Ætātēs, ages</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Jūdicem</i>	<i>Jūdicēs</i>	<i>Ætatem</i>	<i>Ætātēs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Jūdicis</i>	<i>Jūdicum</i>	<i>Ætātis</i>	<i>Ætātum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Jūdicī</i>	<i>Jūdicibus</i>	<i>Ætātī</i>	<i>Ætātibus</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Jūdicē</i>	<i>Jūdicibus</i>	<i>Ætātē</i>	<i>Ætātibus</i>	

*Neuter.*

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>N. V. Acc.</i>	<i>Ōpūs, work</i>	<i>Ōpērā, works</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ōpēris</i>	<i>Ōpērum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ōpērī</i>	<i>Ōpēribūs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ōpērē</i>	<i>Ōpēribūs</i>

## (b) Character I.

		<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
<i>N. V.</i>	<i>Dens, tooth</i>	<i>Dentēs, teeth</i>	<i>Ōvis, sheep</i>	<i>Ōvēs, sheep</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Dentem</i>	<i>Dentēs</i>	<i>Ōvem</i>	<i>Ōvēs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dentis</i>	<i>Dentium</i>	<i>Ōvis</i>	<i>Ōvium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Dentī</i>	<i>Dentibus</i>	<i>Ōvī</i>	<i>Ōvibus</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Dentē</i>	<i>Dentibus</i>	<i>Ōvē</i>	<i>Ōvibus</i>	

*Neuter (all ending in e, al, ar).*

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>N. V. Acc.</i>	<i>Mārē, sea</i>	<i>Mārīa, seas</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Māris</i>	<i>Mārīum</i>
<i>Dat. Abl.</i>	<i>Mārī</i>	<i>Mārībūs</i>

N.B. The following: *tussis, sitis, Tiberis, vis*, form acc. *im*, abl. *i*. The pl. of *vis* is n. v. acc. *vires*, g. *virium*, d. and abl. *viribus*.

To Division (a) belong all nouns that increase in the genitive, except most monosyllables. (Words like *pater, patris*, are considered as increasing in Gen.)

To Division (b) belong (1) Most monosyllables, except: *crus, crux, dux, fax, flos, fraus, fur, grex, grus, gryps, laus, lex, lynx, mos, nux, pes, præs, Phryx, rex, ren, sus*. (2) All nouns in *is* and *es* that do not increase, except: *canis, apis, panis, volucris, juvenis, vates, senex*. (3) All neuter nouns in *e, al, ar*.

## FOURTH DECLENSION (character U).

## (a) Masculine (a few Feminine).

Sing.	Plur.
N. V. Grādūs, <i>step</i>	Grādūs, <i>steps</i>
Acc. Grādum	Grādūs
Gen. Grādūs	Grādūm
Dat. Grādūi	Grādībūs (ūbūs)
Abl. Grādū	Grādibus (ūbūs)

## (b) Neuter.

Sing.	Plur.
N. V. Acc. Gēnū, <i>knee</i>	Gēnū, <i>knees</i>
Gen. Gēnūs	Gēnūm
Dat. Abl. Gēnū	Gēnībūs (ūbūs)

N.B. *Dōmūs*, house, makes sing. dat. *domui* and *domo*, abl. *domo*, pl. acc. *domos* (ūs), gen. *domuum* (orum); a few other nouns take forms from two declensions, as *laurus* (bay-tree), gen. *i* and *ūs*; these are called *Heteroclite* nouns.

The Substantives which prefer *ūbūs* to *ībūs* in dat. and abl. pl. are Dissyllables in *cus*; e.g. *arcus*, a bow.

Substantives of the Fourth Declension in *us* are mostly masculine, except trees and the words *tribus*, *acus*, *porticus*, *domus*, *nurus*, *socrus*, *anus*, *Idus*, *manus*.

## FIFTH DECLENSION (character E).

Sing.	Plur.
N. V. Dīēs, <i>day</i>	Dīēs, <i>days</i>
Acc. Dīem	Dīēs
Gen. Dīēi	Dīērum
Dat. Dīēi	Dīēbūs
Abl. Dīē	Dīēbūs

Substantives of the Fifth Declension are all feminine, but *dies* in the singular is common (i.e. masculine and feminine), in the plural it is masculine.



## ADJECTIVES.

## (a)

Adjectives of three endings *us, a, um* or *er, a, um* are declined after the second and first declensions.

**Bōnūs, —ā, —um, good.**

	Sing.			Plur.		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	Bōnūs	Bōnā	Bōnum	Bōnī	Bōnæ	Bōnā
Voc.	Bōnē	Bōnā	Bōnum	Bōnī	Bōnæ	Bōnā
Acc.	Bōnum	Bōnam	Bōnum	Bōnōs	Bōnās	Bōnā
Gen.	Bōnī	Bōnæ	Bōnī	Bōnōrum	Bōnārum	Bōnōrum
Dat.	Bōnō	Bōnæ	Bōnō	Bōnīs	Bōnīs	Bōnīs
Abl.	Bōnō	Bōnā	Bōnō	Bōnīs	Bōnīs	Bōnīs

**Tēnēr, —ā, —um, tender.**

	Sing.			Plur.		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	Tēnēr	Tēnērā	Tēnērum	Tēnērī	Tēnēræ	Tēnērā
Voc.	Tēnēr	Tēnērā	Tēnērum	Tēnērī	Tēnēræ	Tēnērā
Acc.	Tēnērum	Tēnēram	Tēnērum	Tēnērōs	Tēnērās	Tēnērā
Gen.	Tēnērī	Tēnēræ	Tēnērī	Tēnērō-	Tēnērā-	Tēnērō-
				rum	rum	rum
Dat.	Tēnērō	Tēnēræ	Tēnērō	Tēnērīs	Tēnērīs	Tēnērīs
Abl.	Tēnērō	Tēnērā	Tēnērō	Tēnērīs	Tēnērīs	Tēnērīs

Similarly: *nīgēr, nīgrā, nīgrum*; *sācēr, sacrā, sacrum*, &c.

N.B. The *e* of the termination *er* is elided whenever the preceding consonant can coalesce with the *r*, and be pronounced with it.

**Gen. iūs, Dat. ī.**

Some Numeral and Pronominal adjectives form **Gen. iūs, Dat. ī.**

	Sing.			Plur.		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	Ūnūs	Ūnā	Ūnum	Ūnī	Ūnæ	Ūnā
Acc.	Ūnum	Ūnam	Ūnum	Ūnōs	Ūnās	Ūnā
Gen.	Ūnīūs	Ūnīūs	Ūnīūs	Ūnōrum	Ūnārum	Ūnōrum
Dat.	Ūnī	Ūnī	Ūnī	Ūnīs	Ūnīs	Ūnīs
Abl.	Ūnō	Ūnā	Ūnō	Ūnīs	Ūnīs	Ūnīs

Similarly: *aliūs, ullūs, nullūs, aliēr, ūtēr, neutēr* and the compounds *ūterquē, ūtervis, ūtercumque*.

ADJECTIVES.

(b)

Adjectives of two endings are declined after the third declension.

**Mēliör, mēliūs, better.**

	Sing.			Plur.	
	m. f.	n.		m. f.	n.
N. V.	Mēliör	Mēliūs		Mēliörēs	Mēliörā
Acc.	Mēliōrem	Mēliūs		Mēliörēs	Mēliörā
Gen.	Mēliōris			Mēliōrum	
Dat.	Mēliōri			Mēliōribūs	
Abl.	Mēliōrē (or i)			Mēliōribūs	

**Tristis, tristē, sad.**

N. V.	Tristis	Tristē	Tristēs	Tristiā
Acc.	Tristem	Tristē	Tristēs	Tristiā
Gen.	Tristis		Tristium	
Dat. Abl.	Tristi		Tristibūs	

**Fēlix, happy.**

N. V.	Fēlix	Fēliōs	Fēliōā
Acc.	Fēliōem	Fēliōs	Fēliōā
Gen.	Fēliōis	Fēliōum	
Dat.	Fēlioi	Fēliōibūs	
Abl.	Fēlioi (or ē)	Fēliōibūs	

**Ingens, vast.**

N. V.	Ingens	Ingētēs	Ingentiā
Acc.	Ingentem	Ingētēs	Ingentiā
Gen.	Ingētis	Ingentium	
Dat.	Ingenti	Ingentibūs	
Abl.	Ingenti (or ē)	Ingentibūs	

N.B. A few adjectives of this declension have three terminations in the sing. nom. and voc.; e.g. *cēlēr, cēlēris, cēlērē; acēr, acris, acrē*; also *ālācēr, ēquestēr, vōlūcēr, cēlēbēr*.

The numeral adjective *duō, duæ, duō*, makes in the dat. and abl. *duōbūs, duābūs, duōbūs*. *Tres, triā*, is declined like the plural of *tristis*.

## COMPARISON.

There are three degrees in the comparison of adjectives: the Positive, as *dūrūs* hard; the Comparative, as *dūrīōr* harder; the Superlative, as *dūrissimūs* hardest, or very hard.

The comparative and superlative may be formed from the positive by changing *i* or *is* of the gen. into *īōr*, *issimūs* respectively.

<i>Dūrūs</i> , hard (gen. <i>dūrī</i> )	<i>dūrīōr</i>	<i>dūrissimūs</i>
<i>Brēvis</i> , short (gen. <i>brēvis</i> )	<i>brēvīōr</i>	<i>brēvissimūs</i>
<i>Fēlix</i> , happy (gen. <i>fēlicis</i> )	<i>fēlicīōr</i>	<i>fēlicissimūs</i>

Adjectives in *ēr* form the superlative by adding *rīmūs* to the nominative.

<i>Pulchēr</i> , beautiful	<i>pulchrīōr</i>	<i>pulcherrīmūs</i>
<i>Cēlēr</i> , swift	<i>cēlērīōr</i>	<i>cēlerrīmūs</i>

N.B. *Vētūs*, ancient, makes *vētērīōr*, *vēterrīmūs*.

The following form the superlative by changing *is* into *līmūs* :—

<i>Fācīlis</i> , easy	<i>Sīmīlis</i> , like	<i>Grācīlis</i> , slender
<i>Difficilis</i> , difficult	<i>Dissimīlis</i> , unlike	<i>Hūmīlis</i> , lowly

Superl. : *Fācillīmūs*, *Sīmillīmūs*, &c.

*Irregular comparison.*

<i>Bōnūs</i> , good	<i>mēlīōr</i>	<i>optīmūs</i>
<i>Mālūs</i> , bad	<i>pējōr</i>	<i>pessīmūs</i>
<i>Magnus</i> , great	<i>mājōr</i>	<i>maxīmūs</i>
<i>Parvūs</i> , small	<i>mīnōr</i>	<i>mīnīmūs</i>
<i>Multūs</i> , much	<i>plūs</i> (n.)	<i>plūrīmūs</i>
<i>Nēquam</i> , worthless	<i>nēquīōr</i>	<i>nēquissimūs</i>
<i>Dīvēs</i> , rich	<i>dīvītīōr</i> or <i>ditīōr</i>	<i>ditissimūs</i>
<i>Sēnex</i> , old	<i>sēnīōr</i>	( <i>nātū maxīmūs</i> )
<i>Jūvenis</i> , young	<i>jūnīōr</i>	( <i>nātū mīnīmūs</i> )
<i>Extēriūs</i> , outward	<i>extērīōr</i>	<i>extremūs</i> and <i>extīmūs</i>
<i>Inferūs</i> , low	<i>infērīōr</i>	<i>infimus</i> and <i>īmūs</i>
<i>Sūpēriūs</i> , high	<i>sūpērīōr</i>	<i>sūprēmūs</i> and <i>summūs</i>
<i>Postēriūs</i> , next after	<i>postērīōr</i>	<i>postremūs</i> and <i>postīmūs</i>

N.B. Many adjectives are not compared at all; some have a comparative without a superlative, many a superlative without a comparative.

PRONOUNS.

(a) *Personal.*

1. First Person.

Sing.		Plur.	
N.	Ēgō, I	Nēs, we	
Acc.	Mē, me	Nēs, us	
Gen.	Meī, of me	Nostrī, or Nostrum, of us	
Dat.	Mihī, to or for me	Nōbīs, to or for us	
Abl.	Mē, by or with me	Nōbīs, by or with us	

2. Second Person.

N. V.	Tū, thou	Vēs, ye
Acc.	Tē, thee	Vēs, you
Gen.	Tuī, of thee	Vestri, or Vestrum, of you
Dat.	Tibi, to or for thee	Vōbīs, to or for you
Abl.	Tē, by or with thee	Vōbīs, by or with you

3. Third Person.

(Used also as a Simple Demonstrative.)

Is, Eā, Id ; he, she, it (also that).

N.	Is	Eā	Id	It	Ee	Eā
Acc.	Eum	Eam	Id	Eōs	Eās	Eā
Gen.	Ejūs	Ejūs	Ejūs	Eōrum	Eārum	Eōrum
Dat.	Ei	Ei	Ei		His or Eis	
Abl.	Eō	Eā	Eō		His or Eis	

(b) *Reflexive Pronouns.*

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	Wanting.
Acc.	Sē (sēsē) himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
Gen.	Sui
Dat.	Sibi
Abl.	Sē (Sēsē)

N.B. Possessive adjectives are formed from the personal pronouns : these are :—

Meūs	meā	meum	Nostēr	nostrā	nostrum
Tuūs	tuā	tuum	Vestēr	vestrā	vestrum
Suūs	suā	suum	Cujūs	cujā	cujum

Meūs has voc. masc. mī. Tuus, suus, have none.

(c) *Demonstrative.**Hic, hæc, hoc, this (near me).*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N.	Hic	Hæc	Hoc	Hi	Hæ	Hæc
Acc.	Hunc	Hanc	Hoc	His	Hæ	Hæc
Gen.	Hujus	Hujus	Hujus	Hos	Hærum	Horum
Dat.	Huic	Huic	Huic	Horum	His	His
Abl.	Hoc	Hæc	Hoc	His	His	His

*Ille, illa, illud, that (yonder).*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N.	Ille	Ille	Illud	Illi	Ille	Ille
Acc.	Illum	Illum	Illud	Illos	Illos	Illos
Gen.	Illius	Illius	Illius	Illorum	Illarum	Illorum
Dat.	Illi	Illi	Illi	Illis	Illis	Illis
Abl.	Illo	Illo	Illo	Illis	Illis	Illis

*Istæ (that of yours), is declined like ille, but  
Ipsæ makes neut. sing. ipsum in nom. and acc.*

*Idem, eadem, idem, the same.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
Nom.	Idem	Eadem	Idem	Idem	Eadem	Eadem
Acc.	Eundem	Eandem	Idem	Eorundem	Earundem	Eorundem
Gen.	Ejusdem	Ejusdem	Ejusdem	Eodem	Eadem	Eadem
Dat.	Eidem	Eidem	Eidem	Iisdem or Eisdem		
Abl.	Eodem	Eadem	Eodem	Iisdem or Eisdem		

(d) *Relative.**Qui, quæ, quod (who or which).*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N.	Qui	Quæ	Quod	Qui	Quæ	Quæ
Acc.	Quem	Quam	Quod	Quos	Quas	Quæ
Gen.	Cujus	Cujus	Cujus	Quorum	Quarum	Quorum
Dat.	Cui	Cui	Cui	Quibus or Quæ		
Abl.	Quo	Qua	Quo	Quibus or Quæ		

The Interrogative *Quis, quæ, quid* is declined like the relative, and is often identical with it, i.e. *Qui, quæ, quod* are used for *Quis, quæ, quid*. This is always the case when a subst. follows, e.g. *Quod animal?*

VERBS.

The Latin Verb has two Voices—**Active** and **Passive**; as, *āmo*, ‘I love’; *āmōr*, ‘I am loved.’

A **Deponent** verb is **Passive** in form, but **Active** in meaning; as, *hortōr*, ‘I exhort.’

Active and deponent verbs are either (a) **Transitive** (acting on an object), as, *amo eum*, ‘I love him’; or (b) **Intransitive** (not acting on an object) as *stō*, ‘I stand.’

The verb has two parts (i.) **Finite**, (ii.) **Infinite**.

i. The Verb Finite has three moods—

- (1) The **Indicative**; as, *āmō*, ‘I love.’
- (2) The **Conjunctive** or **Subjunctive**; as, *āmem*, ‘I may love.’
- (3) The **Imperative**; as, *āmā*, ‘love thou.’

There are seven Tenses—four **Primary** and three **Historic**.

**Primary**.—*Present*; as *āmō*, ‘I love.’

*Future Simple*; as, *āmābō*, ‘I shall love.’

*Future Perfect*; as, *āmāverō*, ‘I shall have loved.’

*Perfect*; as, *āmāvi*, ‘I have loved.’

**Historic**.—*Imperfect*; as, *āmābam*, ‘I was loving.’

*Aorist*; as, *āmāvi*, ‘I loved.’

*Pluperfect*; as, *āmāveram*, ‘I had loved.’

N.B. There is only one form for the **Perfect** and **Aorist**; so, *amavi* either = *I have loved*, or *I loved*.

There are in the Tenses three persons—**First**, **Second** and **Third**, and two numbers—**Singular** and **Plural**.

ii. The Verb Infinite consists of Verb-nouns:

- (1) **Infinitive**, with the gerunds and supines which act as its cases.
- (2) **Participles**, declined as **Adjectives**.

There are four conjugations, distinguished by the terminations of the Infinitive.

1. *Ārē*.      2. *Ērē*.      3. *Īrē*.      4. *Īre*.

Before Conjugating these it is necessary to conjugate the verb **Sum**, which lends its forms to complete the conjugation of other verbs.

*First Conjugation (character A). Active Voice.*

## VERB FINITE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>I love, or am loving, etc.</i>		<i>I may love, etc.</i>	
āmō	āmāmtis	amem	amemus
āmās	āmātis	ames	ametis
āmāt	āmant	amet	ament

## IMPERFECT.

<i>I was loving, or used to love, etc.</i>	<i>I might love, etc.</i>
āmābam	āmārem
āmābāmus	āmārēmtis
āmābās	āmārēs
āmābātis	āmārētis
āmābāt	āmārēt
āmābant	āmārent

## FUTURE SIMPLE.

<i>I shall love, etc.</i>	<i>I may be about to love, etc.</i>
āmābō	āmātūrtis sim, etc.
āmābīs	N.B. This is called a periphrastic tense.
āmābīt	
āmābūt	

## PERFECT.

<i>I have loved, or I loved, etc.</i>	<i>I may have loved, etc.</i>
āmāvī	āmāverim
āmāvimus	āmāverīmtis
āmāvistī	āmāverīs
āmāvistis	āmāverītis
āmāvīt	āmāverīt
āmāverunt or āmāverē	āmāverint

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>I had loved, etc.</i>	<i>I might have loved, etc.</i>
āmāveram	āmāvissem
āmāverāmus	āmāvissemtis
āmāverās	āmāvisseīs
āmāverātis	āmāvisseītis
āmāverāt	āmāvisseēt
āmāverant	āmāvisseēt

## FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>I shall have loved, etc.</i>	<i>I might be about to love, etc.</i>
āmāverō	āmātūrtis essem, or forem, etc.
āmāverīmus	(Periphrastic conjugation.)
āmāverīs	
āmāverīt	
āmāverint	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Plur.
	PRESENT.
āmā	āmāte
	FUTURE.
āmātō	āmātōte
āmātō	āmāntō

## VERB INFINITE.

Inf. pres. and imperf. āmārē  
 „ perf. and plup. āmāvissē  
 Gerunds. āmandī, āmandō,  
 āmandum  
 Supines. āmātum, āmātū  
 Part. pres. āmans, fut. āmātūrtis.

*Second Conjugation (character E). Active Voice.*

## VERB FINITE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>I advise or am advising, etc.</i>		<i>I may advise, etc.</i>	
mōneo	mōnēmūs	mōnēam	mōnēāmus
mōnēs	mōnētīs	mōnēās	mōnēātīs
mōnēt	mōnent	mōnēāt	mōnēant

## IMPERFECT.

*I was advising or used to advise, etc. I might advise, etc.*

mōnēbam	mōnēbāmūs	mōnērem	mōnērēmūs
mōnēbas	mōnēbatīs	mōnērēs	mōnērētīs
mōnēbāt	mōnēbant	mōnērēt	mōnērēnt

## FUTURE SIMPLE.

*I shall advise, etc. I may be about to advise, etc.*  
 mōnēbō mōnēbīmūs mōnītūrūs sim, etc.  
 mōnēbīs mōnēbītīs (Periphrastic conjugation.)  
 mōnēbīt mōnēbunt

## PERFECT.

<i>I have advised, or I advised, etc.</i>	<i>I may have advised, etc.</i>
mōntūi	mōntūimūs
mōntūisti	mōntūistīs
mōntūit	mōntūerunt, or mōntūērē
mōntūērīm	mōntūērīmūs
mōntūērīs	mōntūērītīs
mōntūērīt	mōntūērīnt

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>I had advised, etc.</i>	<i>I might have advised, etc.</i>
mōntūeram	mōntūērāmūs
mōntūērās	mōntūērātīs
mōntūērāt	mōntūērānt
mōntūissem	mōntūissēmūs
mōntūissēs	mōntūissētīs
mōntūissēt	mōntūissent

## FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>I shall have advised, etc.</i>	<i>I might be about to advise, etc.</i>
mōntūero	mōntūērīmūs
mōntūērīs	mōntūērītīs
mōntūērīt	mōntūērīnt
mōntūītūris essem, or fūrem, etc.	(Periphrastic conjugation.)

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

Sing.	Plur.
mōnē	mōnētē
mōnētō	mōnētōtē
mōnētō	mōnentō

## FUTURE.

## VERB INFINITE.

Inf. pres. & imperf. mōnērē  
 Inf. perf. & pluperf. mōntūissē.  
 Gerunds. mōnendi, mōnendō,  
 mōnendum.  
 Supines. mōnītum, mōnītū.  
 P. pres. mōnens, fut. mōnītūrus.



*Third Conjugation* (Cons. character). Active Voice.

## VERB FINITE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>I rule, or am ruling, etc.</i>		<i>I may rule, etc.</i>	
rēgō	rēgimūs	rēgam	rēgāmus
rēgis	rēgitīs	rēgas	rēgātīs
rēgit	rēgunt	rēgat	rēgant

## IMPERFECT.

<i>I was ruling, or used to rule, etc.</i>	<i>I might rule, etc.</i>
rēgēbam	rēgērem
rēgēbāmus	rēgērēmūs
rēgēbās	rēgērēs
rēgēbāt	rēgērēt
rēgēbātis	rēgērētīs
rēgēbant	rēgērent

## FUTURE SIMPLE.

<i>I shall rule, etc.</i>	<i>I may be about to rule, etc.</i>
rēgam	rectūrus sim, etc.
rēgēs	(Periphrastic conjugation.)
rēgēt	
rēgēmūs	
rēgētīs	
rēgent	

## PERFECT.

<i>I have ruled, or I ruled, etc.</i>	<i>I may have ruled, etc.</i>
rexī	rexerim
reximūs	rexerimūs
rexistī	rexerīs
rexistīs	rexerītīs
rexerūt	rexerūt
rexerūt	rexerint
rexerē	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>I had ruled, etc.</i>	<i>I might have ruled, etc.</i>
rexeram	rexissem
rexerāmus	rexissemūs
rexerās	rexissēs
rexerāt	rexissēt
rexerātīs	rexissent
rexerant	

## FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>I shall have ruled, etc.</i>	<i>I might be about to rule, etc.</i>
rexerō	rectūrus essem, or forem, etc.
rexerimūs	(Periphrastic conjugation.)
rexerīs	
rexerītīs	
rexerint	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

Sing.	Plur.
rēgē	rēgitē

## FUTURE.

rēgitō	rēgitōtē
rēgitō	rēguntō

## VERB INFINITE.

Inf. pres. and imperfect, rēgērē  
 " perf. and plup. rexissē  
 Gerunds. rēgendī, rēgendō,  
 rēgendum  
 Supines. rectum, rectū  
 P. pres. rēgens, fut. rectūrus.

**Fourth Conjugation (character I). Active Voice.****VERB FINITE.**

INDICATIVE MOOD.		CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
		PRESENT TENSE.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>I hear, or am hearing.</i>		<i>I may hear, etc.</i>	
audīo	audīmus	audīam	audīamūs
audīs	audītis	audīās	audīātis
audīt	audiunt	audīat	audiant
<b>IMPERFECT.</b>			
<i>I was hearing, or used to hear, etc.</i>		<i>I might hear, etc.</i>	
audīebam	audīebāmūs	audīrem	audīrēmūs
audīebās	audīebātis	audīrēs	audīrētis
audīebāt	audīebant	audīrēt	audīrent
<b>FUTURE SIMPLE.</b>			
<i>I shall hear, etc.</i>		<i>I may be about to hear, etc.</i>	
audīam	audīēmūs	audītūrūs sim, etc.	
audīēs	audīētis	(Periphrastic conjugation.)	
audīēt	audient		
<b>PERFECT.</b>			
<i>I have heard, or I heard, etc.</i>		<i>I may have heard, etc.</i>	
audīvī	audīvīmūs	audivērim	audivērīmūs
audīvisti	audivistis	audivēris	audivērītis
audīvīt	audivērunt or audivēre	audivērīt	audivērint
<b>PLUPERFECT.</b>			
<i>I had heard, etc.</i>		<i>I might have heard, etc.</i>	
audivēram	audivērāmūs	audivissem	audivissēmūs
audivērās	audivērātis	audivissēs	audivissētis
audivērāt	audivērant	audivissēt	audivissent
<b>FUTURE PERFECT.</b>			
<i>I shall have heard, etc.</i>		<i>I might be about to hear, etc.</i>	
audivēro	audivērīmūs	audītūrūs essem or forem, etc.	
audivēris	audivērītis	(Periphrastic conjugation.)	
audivērīt	audivērint		
<b>IMPERATIVE MOOD.</b>		<b>VERB INFINITE.</b>	
<b>PRESENT.</b>		Inf. pres. and imperfect, audire	
Sing.	Plur.	„ perf. aud. plup. audivissē	
audi	audite	Gerunds. audiendi, dō, dum	
<b>FUTURE.</b>		Supines. auditum, auditū	
audītō	audītōtē	Participles. pres. audiens fut.	
audītō	audiunto.	audītūrūs.	

*Ämör, I am loved.*

*Mönöör, I am advised.*

PASSIV E

INDICATIVE MOOD.						
	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Present.	1. äm-ör 2. mön-öör 3. rög-ör 4. aud-lör	äris* ëris ëris	ätür ëtür ltür	ämür ëmür imür imür	ämüni ëmüni imüni imüni	antür entür untür luntür
Imperfect.	1. ämä-bär 2. mönë-bär 3. rögë-bär 4. audlë-bär	bäris* bäris bäris bäris	bätür bätür bätür bätür	bämür bämür bämür bämür	bämüni bämüni bämüni bämüni	bantür bantür bantür bantür
Fut. Simple.	1. ämät-bör 2. mönë-bör 3. rög-är 4. audl-är	bäris* bäris ëris ëris	bätür lätür ëtür ëtür	bhmür blmür ëmür ëmür	bhmüni blmüni ëmüni ëmüni	buntür buntür entür entür
Perfect.	1. ämät- 2. mönlt- 3. rect- 4. audit-	} üs sum† es est	üs üs üs üs	i stümüs estüs sunt	i estüs sunt	i sunt
Fut. Perf.	1. ämät- 2. mönlt- 3. rect- 4. audit-		üs üs üs üs			
Pluperfect.	1. ämät- 2. mönlt- 3. rect- 4. audit-		üs üs üs üs			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.			Future.		
S. 2.	Pl. 2.	S. 2.	S. 3.	Pl. 3.	
1. ämäre	ämämüni	ämätör	ämätör	ämantör	
2. mönäre	mönëmüni	mönëtör	mönëtör	mönentör	
3. rögäre	rëgmüni	rëgtör	rëgtör	rëguntör	
4. auditäre	audlmüni	auditör	auditör	audituntör	

\* The second person singular may also end in *ë* instead of *is*.

† In the compound tenses (periphrases) *fäi* is often written for *sum*, *fäerö* for *erö*, *fäeram* for *eram*, *fäerim* for *sim*, *fäissem* for *essem* and *fäisë* for *essë*.

## VOICE.

*Rēgōr, I am ruled.**Audīor, I am heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.					
Singular.			Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
ām-ēr	ērīs*	ētūr	ēmūr	ēmīni	entūr
mōnē-ār	ārīs	ātūr	āmūr	āmīni	antūr
rēg-ār	ārīs	ātūr	āmūr	āmīni	antūr
audi-ār	ārīs	ātūr	āmūr	āmīni	antūr
āmā-rēr	rērīs	rētūr	rēmūr	rēmīni	rentūr
mōnē-rēr	rērīs	rētūr	rēmūr	rēmīni	rentūr
rēgē-rēr	rērīs	rētūr	rēmūr	rēmīni	rentūr
audi-rēr	rērīs	rētūr	rēmūr	rēmīni	rentūr
āmāt- mōnīt- rect- audit- }	ūs sīm	ūs sīs	ūs sīt	I sīmūs	I sītīs
āmāt- mōnīt- rect- audit- }	ūs essem	ūs essēs	ūs essēt	I essēmus	I es-ētīs
VERB INFINITIVE.					
INFINITIVE.					
Pres. and Imperfect.		Perfect and Pluperfect.		Future.	
āmārī		āmātūs essē		āmātum irī	
mōnērī		mōnītūs essē		mōnītum irī	
rēgī		rectūs essē		rectum irī	
audīrī		auditūs essē		auditum irī	
Participle Perfect.			Gerundive.		
āmātūs			āmandūs		
mōnītūs			mōnendūs		
rectus			rēgendūs		
audi ūs			audiendūs		

## Deponent Verbs, Passive in Form, Active in meaning.

1. Hortör, *I exhort*, like ämör. 2. Vërëör, *I fear*, like mönëör.

	I.			II.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.	Pres.	Hort-ör, Hort-äris (äre) &c.	{ <i>I exhort, or am exhorting. thou exhortest.     &amp;c.</i>	Vër-ëör, Vër-ëris (ëre) &c.	{ <i>I fear, or am fearing. thou fearest.     &amp;c.</i>	
	Imperf.	Hort-äbär,	<i>I was exhorting.</i>	Vër-ëbär,	<i>I was fearing.</i>	
	Fut.-Sim.	Hort-äbör,	<i>I shall exhort.</i>	Vër-ëbör,	<i>I shall fear.</i>	
	Perf.	Hort-ätüs sum,	{ <i>I have exhorted,     or I exhorted.</i>	Vër-itüs sum,	{ <i>I have feared,     or I feared.</i>	
	Pluperf.	Hort-ätüs eram,	{ <i>I had exhorted.</i>	Vër-itüs eram,	{ <i>I had feared.</i>	
	Fut. Perf.	Hort-ätüs ëro,	{ <i>I shall have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-itüs ëro,	{ <i>I shall have feared.</i>	
CONJUNCTIVE	Pres.	Hort-ër,	<i>I may exhort.</i>	Vër-eär,	<i>I may fear.</i>	
	Imperf.	Hort-ärer,	<i>I might exhort.</i>	Vër-ärer,	<i>I might fear.</i>	
	Perf.	Hort-ätüs sim,	{ <i>I may have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-itüs sim,	{ <i>I may have feared.</i>	
	Pluperf.	Hort-ätüs essem,	{ <i>I should have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-itüs essem,	{ <i>I should have feared.</i>	
IMPERA.	Pres.	Hort-ärë,	<i>exhort thou.</i>	Vër-ärë,	<i>fear thou.</i>	
	Fut.	Hort-ätör,	{ <i>thou shalt or must exhort.</i>	Vër-ätör,	{ <i>thou shalt or must fear.</i>	
INFINITIVE.	Pres. & Imp.	Hort-ä'l,	<i>to exhort.</i>	Vër-eri,	<i>to fear.</i>	
	Perf. & Plup.	Hort-ätüs essë,	{ <i>to have exhorted.</i>	Vër-itüs essë,	{ <i>to have feared.</i>	
	Fut.	Hort-ätürüs essë,	{ <i>to be about to exhort.</i>	Vër-itürüs essë,	{ <i>to be about to fear.</i>	
PARTICIP.	Pres.	Hort-ana,	<i>exhorting.</i>	Vër-ena,	<i>fearing.</i>	
	Fut.	Hort-ätürüs,	<i>about to exhort.</i>	Vër-itürüs,	<i>about to fear.</i>	
	Perf.	Hort-ätüs,	<i>having exhorted.</i>	Vër-itüs,	<i>having feared.</i>	
	Gerundive.	Hort-andüs,	{ <i>meet to be ex- horted.</i>	Vër-endüs,	{ <i>meet to be feared.</i>	
SUPINES.	Hort-ätum,	<i>to exhort.</i>	Vër-itum,	<i>to fear.</i>		
	Hort-ätü,	<i>to be exhorted.</i>	Vër-itü,	<i>to be feared.</i>		
GERUND.	Hort-andi, &c.	<i>of exhorting.     &amp;c.</i>	Vër-endi, &c.	<i>of fearing.     &amp;c.</i>		

## Deponent Verbs, Passive in Form, Active in meaning.

3. Lōquōr, *I speak*, like rēgōr. 4. Partīōr, *I divide*, like audīōr.

III.			IV.		
<i>Pres.</i>	Lōqu-ōr, Lōqu-ōris (ōrē), &c.	<i>I speak, or am speaking. thou speakest. &amp;c.</i>	Part-lōr, Part-lōris (lōrē), &c.	<i>I divide, or am dividing. thou dividest. &amp;c.</i>	INDICATIVE MOOD.
<i>Imperf.</i>	Lōqu-ēbār,	<i>I was speaking.</i>	Part-lēbār,	<i>I was dividing.</i>	
<i>Fut.-Sim.</i>	Lōqu-ār	<i>I shall speak.</i>	Part-lār,	<i>I shall divide.</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sum,	<i>I have spoken, or I spoke.</i>	Part-itūs sum,	<i>I have divided, or I divided.</i>	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs eram,	<i>I had spoken.</i>	Part-itūs eram,	<i>I had divided.</i>	
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs ēro,	<i>I shall have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs ēro,	<i>I shall have di- vided.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	<i>I may speak.</i>	Part-lār,	<i>I may divide.</i>	CONJUNCTIVE.
<i>Imperf.</i>	Lōqu-ērēr,	<i>I might speak.</i>	Part-lērēr,	<i>I might divide.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sim,	<i>I may have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs sim,	<i>I may have di- vided.</i>	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essem,	<i>I should have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs essem,	<i>I should have divided.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	Lōqu-ērē,	<i>Speak thou.</i>	Part-lrē	<i>Divide thou.</i>	IMPERA.
<i>Fut.</i>	Lōqu-itōr,	<i>Thou shalt or must speak.</i>	Part-itōr,	<i>Thou shalt or must divide.</i>	
<i>Pres. &amp; Imp.</i>	Lōqu-I,	<i>to speak.</i>	Part-lrī,	<i>to divide.</i>	INFINITIVE.
<i>Perf. &amp; Plup.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essē,	<i>to have spoken.</i>	Part-itūs essē,	<i>to have divided.</i>	
<i>Fut.</i>	Lōcū-tūrtūs essē,	<i>to be about to speak.</i>	Part-itūrtūs	<i>to be about to divide.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	Lōqu-ens,	<i>speaking.</i>	Part-lens,	<i>dividing.</i>	PARTICP.
<i>Fut.</i>	Lōcū-tūrtūs,	<i>about to speak.</i>	Part-itūrtūs,	<i>about to divide.</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs,	<i>having spoken.</i>	Part-itūs,	<i>having divided.</i>	
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Lōqu-endūs,	<i>meet to be spoken.</i>	Part-lendūs,	<i>meet to be di- vided.</i>	
<i>SUPINES.</i>	Lōcū-tum, Lōcū-tā,	<i>to speak. to be spoken.</i>	Part-rtum, Part-rtū,	<i>to divide. to be divided.</i>	
<i>GERUND.</i>	Lōqu-endī, &c.	<i>of speaking. &amp;c.</i>	Part-lendī, &c.	<i>of dividing. &amp;c.</i>	

VERBS IN *io* OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

These verbs drop the *i* before another *i*, short *ēr* and *e* at the end of the word. So: **cāpiō, cēpi, captum, cāpērē, to take.**

## 1. Active Voice.

*Ind. Pres.* cāpiō, cāpiā, cāpit, cāpimūs, cāpitīs, cāpiunt.

*Imperf.* cāpiēbam, etc.

*Fut.* cāpiām, cāpiēs, cāpiēt, etc.

*Perf.* cēpi, etc.

*Plup.* cēpēram, etc.

*Fut. P.* cēpērō, etc.

*Subj. Pr.* cāpiam, cāpiās, cāpiāt, etc.

*Imperf.* cāpērem, cāpēres, cāpērēt, cāpērēmūs, etc.

*Perf.* cēperim, cēpēris, etc.

*Plup.* cēpisse, etc.

*Imperat. Pres.* cāpē, cāpitē.

*Fut.* cāpitō, cāpitō, cāpitōtē, cāpiuntō.

*Inf. Pres.* cāpērē; *Perf.* cēpissē; *Fut.* captūrus essē.

*Particip. Pres.* cāpiens; *Fut.* captūrus.

*Supines.* captum, captū.

*Gerund.* cāpiendī, cāpiendō, cāpiendum.

## 2. Passive Voice.

*Ind. Pres.* cāpiōr, cāpēris, cāpitūr, cāpimūr, cāpimīnī, cāpiuntūr.

*Imperf.* cāpiēbar, etc.

*Fut.* cāpiar, cāpiēris, cāpiētūr, cāpiēmūr, cāpiēmīnī, cāpiuntūr.

*Perf.* captus sum, etc.

*Plup.* captūs ēram, etc.

*Fut. Perf.* captūs ēro, etc.

*Subj. Pres.* cāpiar, cāpiāris, cāpiātūr, etc.

*Imperf.* cāpērēr, cāpērēris, cāpērētūr, cāpērēmūr, cāpērēmīnī, cāpērētūr.

*Perf.* captūs sim, etc.

*Plup.* captūs essem, etc.

*Imperat. Pres.* cāpērē, cāpimīnī.

*Fut.* cāpitōr, cāpitōr, cāpiuntōr.

*Inf. Pres.* cāpi. *Perf.* captūs essē. *Fut.* captum iri.

*Partic.* captus. *Gerundive.* cāpiendus.

## ANOMALOUS VERBS.

*Indicative Mood.*

1. Possum	pōtēs	pōtest	possūmūs	pōtestis	possunt
2. Volo	vis	vult	volumūs	vultis	volum
3. Nolo	nonvis	nonvult	nolumūs	nonvultis	nolum
4. Molo	mavis	mavult	malumūs	malvultis	malum
5. Fero	fers	fert	ferimūs	fertis	ferunt
6. Fio	fis	fit	fimūs	fitis	fiunt
7. Eo	is	it	imūs	itis	eunt

1. Pōtēram	pōtērō	pōtēi	pōtēram	pōtērō
2. Volebam	vōlam	vōlūi	vōlēram	vōlērō
3. Nolebam	nōlam	nōlūi	nōlēram	nōlērō
4. Molebam	mālam	mālūi	mālēram	mālērō
5. Ferebam	fēram	tūi	tūlēram	tūlērō
6. Fiebam	fiam	factus sum	factus eram	factus erō
7. Ibam	ibō	ivi	ivēram	ivērō

*Subjunctive Mood.*

1. Possim	possis	possit	possimūs	possitis	possint
2. Velim	vellis	vellit, &c.			
3. Nolim, &c.					
4. Malim, &c.					
5. Fēram	fēras	fērat	fērāmūs	fērātis	fērant
6. Fiam	fias	fiat, &c.			
7. eam	eas	eat, &c.			

1. Possem	pōtūērim	pōtūissem
2. Vellem	vōlūērim	vōlūissem
3. Nollem	nōlūērim	nōlūissem
4. Mallem	mālūērim	mālūissem
5. Ferrem	tūlērim	tūlūissem
6. Fierem	factus sim	factus essem
7. Irem	ivērim	ivissem

*Imperative.*

	Sing.	Pl.		Sing.	Pl.
Pres. 3. Noli	nōlitō		Fut. nōlitō	nōlitō	nōlitōtō
5. Fē	fertō			fertō	fertōtō
6. Fi	fitō			fitō	fitōtō
7. I	itō			itō	euntō

*Infinitive.*

Pres. 1. Possē	2. vellē	3. nollē	4. mallē	5. ferrē	6. fierē	7. irē
Perf. Pōtūissē	vōlūissē	nōlūissē	mālūissē	tūlūissē	factum essē	ivissē
Sup.				lātum,		Itum
				lātu		Itu
Part. Pōtens	vōlens	nōlens	mālens	fērens,		Iens
				lātus		(ēuntis)
Part. Fut.				lāturus		Iturus



## DERIVED VERBS.

Verbs ending in *tō*, *sō*, *itō*, *itōr* express repeated or more vigorous action; they are called **Frequentative**; as,

*cantō*, 'I sing out,' from *cānō* 'I sing.'

**Inceptive** Verbs express beginning of action; they end in *scō*; as,

*pallesco*, 'I turn pale,' from *pallēō* 'I am pale.'

**Desiderative** Verbs express desire of action; they end in *urio*; as,

*esuriō*, 'I am hungry,' from *edō* 'I eat.'

## QUASI-PASSIVE AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS.

Verbs that have an Active form with a Passive meaning are called **Quasi-Passive**; as *vāpūlō*, 'I am beaten.'

**Semi-Dependent** Verbs have tense-forms belonging partly to the Active and partly to the Passive; as *audēō*, 'I dare,' *ausus sum*, 'I dared.'

## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Incomplete Verbs are called **Defective**.

(a) *cōpi*, 'I have begun,' *ōdī*, 'I hate,' *mēmīnī*, 'I remember,' have only the Perfect and the tenses formed from it. (*Mēmīnī* has besides Imperative *memento*, *mementote*.) *Nōvī*, 'I know,' from *noscō*, is similarly used.

(b) *Aiō*, 'I say,' has only:

<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>aiō</i>	<i>āis</i>	<i>ait</i>	<i>aiunt</i>
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<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>aiēbam</i>	(complete)		
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<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>aias</i>	<i>aiat</i>	<i>aiant</i>	
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(c) *Inquam*, 'I say,' has only:

<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>inquam</i>	<i>inquīs</i>	<i>inquīt</i>	<i>inquimus</i>	<i>inquunt</i>
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<i>Imperf.</i>			<i>inquībāt</i>		<i>inquībant</i>
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<i>Fut.</i>		<i>inquēs</i>	<i>inquēt</i>		
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<i>Imperat.</i>		<i>inquē</i>		<i>inquītē</i>	
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(d) *Quæso*, 'I entreat'; 1st pers. pl. *quæsumus*.

(e) *Fārī*, 'to speak,' has: *fātūr*, 'he speaks'; *fābōr*, 'I shall speak'; *fārē*, 'speak thou,' and the participles *fātūs*, *fandūs*.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

**Impersonal Verbs** are conjugated only in the third person singular of the Finite Verb, and in the Infinitive.

They are principally of the Second conjugation.

**Dēcēt, dēcūt, dēcērē, it is seemly; dēdēcēt, it is unseemly.**  
**Lībēt, lībūt and lībūtum est, lībērē (with dat.), it pleases.**  
**Licēt, licūt and licūtum est, licērē (with dat.), it is lawful.**  
**Misēret or misēretūr, misēritum est, misērērē, it excites pity.**  
**Ōportet, ōportūt, ōportērē, it behoves; (one ought).**  
**Pigēt, pigūt and pigūtum est, pigērē, it vexes, it irks.**  
**Poenitēt, poenitūt, poenitērē, it repents, it causes sorrow.**  
**Pūdēt, pūdūt or pūdītum est, pūdērē, it shames.**  
**Tædēt (pertæsum est), tædērē, it disgusts, it wearies.**

The persons are expressed by the cases following the Verb, as :

*Oportet me, te, eum, nos, vos, eos, it behoves me, thee, him, us, you, them; or I ought, you ought, etc.*

*Licet mihi, tibi, ei, nobis, vobis, iis, it is lawful for me, for thee, for him, etc., or I may, you may, etc.*

Some Impersonal Verbs express changes of season and weather; as

**Fulgūrāt, it lightens.**  
**Ningīt, it snows.**  
**Plūit, it rains.**

**Tōnāt, it thunders.**  
**Lūcescīt, it dawns.**  
**Vespērascīt, it gets late.**

Intransitive Verbs may be used impersonally in the Passive, as *lūdītūr, it is played*. The persons are expressed by an Ablative with the Preposition *ā*, *ab*, following the Verb, as,

*Lūdītūr ā mē, it is played by me, or I play.*

The Neuter of the Gerundive Participle is used impersonally in the same way with a Dative; as,

*Ludendum est mihi, it is for me to be played, or I must play.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

The following accompany the *Accusative Case*.

Ad, to, at, &c.	Juxtā, adjoining to, beside.
Adversūs } toward, against.	Ob, over against, by reason of.
Adversum }	Pēnēs, in the power of.
Antē, before.	Pēr, through.
Apud, at, in, among, with.	Pōnē, behind.
Circum, around.	Post, after, behind.
Circā, circitēr, about.	Praetēr, beside.
Cis, citrā, on the near side of.	Prōpē, near prōpīus, proximē.
Contrā, against, over against.	Proptēr, nigh, on account of.
Ergā, towards.	Sēcundum, along, according to.
Extrā, outside of, without.	Sūprā, above.
Infrā, below.	Trans, across.
Intēr, between, among, amidst.	Ultrā, beyond.
Intrā, within.	Versūs, Versum, towards.

The following accompany the *Ablative Case*.

A, āb, abs, by, from.	Ex, ē, out of, from.
Absquē (rare), without.	Pālam, in sight of.
Clam, without the knowledge of.	Prae, before, compared with.
Cōram, in the presence of.	Prō, before, for, instead of.
Cum, with.	Sīnē, without.
Dē, from, concerning.	Tēnūs, reaching to, as far as.

N.B. *Cum* is attached to the Personal, Reflexive, and Relative Pronouns; as, *mēcum, nōbiscum, tēcum, vōbiscum, sēcum, quibuscum*.

The following accompany both the *Accusative* (motion to) and the *Ablative* (rest at).

*in*, into (Acc.), *in* (Abl.), *sūb* and *subtēr*, under.  
*sūpēr*, over, upon.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are :—

(1) *Co-ordinative*, as, *et, sed*, which join words and sentences without affecting the Mood of the verb.

(2) *Subordinative*, as, *ut, quum*, which may influence the Mood.

## SYNTAX.

**§ 1. Syntax teaches the relations and right use of the different Parts of Speech, and of their Inflexions.**

**§ 2. Parts of a Simple Sentence.**

Every sentence contains, at least, two ideas, viz. :

(a) The person, or thing, about which we speak, i.e. Subject.

(b) What we say about the subject, i.e. the Predicate.

The subject is (strictly speaking) a Subst. in the nom. case.

The predicate is (strictly speaking) a Finite Verb.

*Equus* (subject) *currit* (predicate).

**§ 3. Both the Subject and Predicate are often expanded.**

1. The Subject, by the addition of attributes,

(a) Adjectives in agreement, e.g.

*Equus albus.*

(b) Substantives in agreement (apposition), e.g.

*Urbs Roma.—Equus albus Victor.*

(c) Genitive cases of Substantives, e.g.

*Cæsaris equus albus.*

2. The Predicate, by the addition of

(a) An Acc. case expressing the immediate object,

*Cæsar ferit equum.*

(b) A Dat. case expressing the remoter object,

*Puer dat librum fratri.*

(c) Oblique cases or adverbs expressing "time," "place," "cause," "manner," etc., of a thing, action, or state.

*Cæsar ferit equum baculo.*

*Sexta hora Julius moritur placide.*

(d) If the verb expresses "being" or "state" or sometimes even "action," a noun may be added to complete its meaning; and this is called "the secondary predicate,"

*Pii orant taciti* (i.e. *Pii orant et tacent*).

(e) Sometimes an Infinitive mood or a Noun is added to an oblique case, especially the accusative, to assert something additional concerning it; this is called "the oblique (tertiary) predicate,"

*Fabius consul Papirium inimicum suum dixit tacitus dictatorem.*

#### RULES OF AGREEMENT.—CONCORDS.

§ 4. (1) **A Verb Finite agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.**

*Equus currit—Libri leguntur—Discere est utile.*

§ 5. (2) **An Adjective, whether used as an Epithet (attribute) or a Predicate, agrees with its substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.**

*Terra dura—Terra est dura—Scit terram esse duram—Licuit Themistocli esse otioso.*

§ 6. (3) **A Substantive, used as an Epithet agrees with the principal Substantive, and used as a Predicate agrees with its subject in Number and Case.**

*Urbs Roma—Hæc urbs est Roma—Vita est somnium—Te facimus, Fortuna, Deam—Puero datur nomen Egerio.*

§ 7. (4) **A Relative agrees with its antecedent in Gender, Number and Person: but in case follows the rules of its own clause.**

*Adsum, qui feci.—Sic valeas, quæ jaces.*

*Vidi vexationem populi qui est in Ægypto.*

*Ille, qui nos creavit, cujus sumus, cui parent omnia, quem non cernimus oculis, a quo tamen pendemus, æternus est.*

## CASES OF SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 8. The Nominative expresses the subject of the sentence; it answers the question Who? or What?

*Cæsar decessit.*

§ 9. The subject of an Infinitive is put in the accusative (vide § 13); aiunt *vitam esse somnium*, "They say (that) life is a dream." This construction is called "enunciatio obliqua."

§ 10. The Vocative expresses the name of the person (or thing) spoken to:

*Musa, veni.*

§ 11. The Accusative expresses properly the space over which a person (or thing) moves, and the object towards which he directs his movement. It answers the questions "How far? how long? to what extent? whither? whom? what?" Hence it has two divisions:

§ 12. (1) The Accusative of extension; expressing (a) the space over which; (b) the time during which; (c) the extent to which the action reaches.

(a) *Abest sex millia passuum.*

(b) *Quattuor annos vixit.*

(c) *Multum nocet.*—*Duram servit servitutum.*—*Tu posce Deos veniam.*—*Tremit artus.*

§ 13. (2) The Accusative of the immediate object; expressing (a) the place towards which a person moves; (b) the object affected by the action of the subject.

(a) *Venit Romam.*—*Domum redibimus.*

(In prose the Preposition *ad* or *in* is generally prefixed, except to names of towns and small islands, and to the acc. of *domus, rus*.)

(b) *Ferit equum.*—*Pudet regem facti.*—*Cupit scire.*—*Tu posce Deos veniam.*

N.B. To this belongs properly the construction of the Acc. and Inf., which two may together be regarded as one acc. case, the object of the verb. Vide § 9.

§ 14. Certain Prepositions are used with the acc. to render its meaning more precise. See p. 26.

§ 15. The Dative expresses the Remoter Object, with reference to which anything exists or is done.

It answers to the questions "to or for whom?" "to or for what?" Hence it has two divisions.

§ 16. (1) The Dative of the Person or Thing interested.

*Dat librum tibi.—Cui bone est?—Est mihi pater.*

*Exitio est mare nautis.—Utilis reipublicæ est.*

N.B. Sometimes the Dative is used with Passive verbs to express the agent, e.g. *Hæc mihi dicta sunt.—Honestæ bonis viris quærentur.*

§ 17. (2) The Dative of the Purpose.

*Cui bono est?—Exitio est mare nautis.*

*Propugnacula bello tuta parant.*

§ 18. The Ablative expresses any circumstance which qualifies an Action, Thing or State adverbially.

It answers the questions "Whence? where? when? how much? how?" and has three divisions:

§ 19. (1) The Ablative of Separation or Origin, expressing (a) Place from which, (b) Person or thing from which.

(a) *Roma proficiscitur.—Pellit loco milites.*

(b) *Pelope natus.—Vacat culpa.—Orbus omnibus rebus.*  
*Achille major.*

§ 20. (2) The Ablative of Position or State, expressing (a) Place at or in which, (b) Time at which, (c) Amount at or by which.

(a) *Tabernæ tota urbe clauduntur.—Terra marique.—Babylone habitat.—Vixit Athenis.*

N.B. If the name of the town be of the 1st or 2nd Dec. and Sing. it stands in the genitive case—"Quid Romæ faciam?"

(b) *Sexto die venit.—Imperante Augusto natus est Christus.*

*Me puero.*

(c) *Asse carum est.—Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia.*  
*Vir patre, avo, maioribus suis dignissimus.*

§ 21. (3) The Ablative of the Means, expressing (a) cause, (b) manner or condition, (c) instrument.

(a) *Pallidus ira.*

(b) *Summa æquitate res constituit.—Te duce, tutus ero.—*  
*Agésilæus statura fuit humili.—Major natu.*

(c) *Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis.—Auctoritate tua mihi opus est.*

N.B. To this refer the use of the Abl. with the Deponents *fungor* = "I busy myself" with; *fruor* = "I enjoy myself" with; *utor* = "I employ myself" with; *potior*, "I make myself powerful" with, etc., where it appears to be, but is not, the object of the verb.

§ 22. Sometimes a Subst. in the abl. case has a participle, adjective or substantive added as (oblique) predicate. This construction is called "Ablative Absolute;" but all such Ablatives may be referred to one or other of the foregoing rules, since they express some attendant qualifying circumstance, as time, cause, manner, condition, e.g.

Time. *Imperante Augusto* natus et Christus.

Cause. *Vectoriis non intermisso remigandi labore* navium cursum adæquarunt.

Manner or Condition. Tu, *secundo Cesare*, regnes.

§ 23. Certain Prepositions are frequently used with the Ablative to render its meaning more precise. See p. 26.

N.B. The abl. of the agent, when a person, is preceded by *a*, e.g. *Laudantur ab his, culpantur ab illis.*

§ 24. Idiomatic usage has introduced some confusion in the use of the gen., dat., and abl. in Latin. The forms *domi, humi, ruri, militiæ, belli*, are really Locatives which have found their way into Latin through Sanskrit, its sister language. In "*Quid Romæ faciam? Dicebat pueros Corinthi*," the words *Romæ* and *Corinthi* are not really genitives, but corruptions of the old locative forms *Roma-i, Corintho-i*.



§ 25. The Genitive is used to qualify the force of the word to which it is joined, and thus very nearly resembles an Adjective in expressing a quality, property, and the like.

It answers the question "Whose? of what? of what kind?" and is (1) Subjective and (2) Objective.

§ 26. (1) The Subjective Genitive expresses the Person (or thing) in whom a quality or property resides (Subject), and signifies,

- (a) Possession, *e.g.* *Cæsaris horti*. — *Pecus est Melibœi*.  
*Est boni judicis scire*.
- (b) Quality, Price, Description, *e.g.* *Fossa centum pedum*. —  
*Ingenui vultus puer*. — *Tanti est tacere*.
- (c) Partition, *e.g.* *Pars militum*. — *Elephanto pulla belluarum*  
*prudenter est*. — *Quod operæ in literis ponis*.

§ 27. (2) The Objective Genitive expresses the person (or thing) whom a quality, feeling, state or action affects (Object).

*Amor patriæ.*  
*Amans reipublicæ civis.*  
*Est natura hominum novitatis avida.*  
*Potitur voti.*  
*Miseret me tui.*

#### THE VERB.

§ 28. The Verb has two parts:

*Finite*, expressing action limited by Mood, Tense, Number, Person.

*Infinite*, expressing action not limited by relations of Person.

§ 29. The Finite Verb has three Moods:

(1) *Indicative*, used in direct narration, negation, question. (2) *Subjunctive*, used in indirect narration, negation, question; *i.e.* when we speak of an action or event not as a fact, but as a purpose or consequence, as possible, desirable, conditional, etc. (3) *Imperative*, used in command and entreaty.

§ 30. The Infinitive Verb has two forms:

(1) Infinitive Mood = Verb used substantively, as

(a) Subject :

*Vivere est valere.*

*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

*Dicunt vivere esse valere.*

(b) Predicate :

*Vivere est valere.*

*Dicunt vivere esse valere.*

(c) An expansion of the meaning of a Verb or Noun :

*Magnum tibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur.*

(d) Object :

*Cupit scire.*

*Intrare intra præsidia periculosum putabat.*

N.B. The supines in *um* and *u* are practically acc. and abl. cases of the Infinitives: e.g. *Lusum* it Mæcenas.—*Mirabile dictu*.

(2) Participles = Verb used adjectively.

*Transgressus munimenta.*

*Ad pacem petendam venit.*

§ 31. Primary Tenses denote time, *before, at, after* the time *during which* we are speaking.

Historic Tenses denote time, *before, at, after* the time *of which* we are speaking, and which we say is past.

§ 32. In dependent clauses, the tense of the Subjunctive is regulated by the tense of the Verb on which it depends.

Primary Tenses (Present, Perfect, Future) are followed by Present (of same time) or Perfect (of time before):

*Venio ut te videam.*

Historic Tenses (Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect) are followed by Imperfect (of same time) or Pluperfect (of time before):

*Veni ut te viderem.*

## NOTE ON THE GENITIVE.

It is to be noticed that idiomatic usage has introduced confusion in the use of the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative in Latin. Thus while in Sanskrit, the sister language, there are distinct cases to express "Instrument" and "Location," in Latin the former has been wholly and the latter partially merged in the Ablative. There are, indeed, a few traces of the original Locative remaining in such words as "*Domi*," "*Humi*," "*Ruri*," "*Militiæ*," "*Belli*," and the so-called genitives of the first and second declensions are no doubt really Locatives, distinguishable from the Genitive by an examination of their contracted forms.

Locative	Romæ, at Rome	= Romai.
Genitive	Romæ, of Rome	= Roma(s)i(om).
Locative	Corinthi, at Corinth	= Corinthoi.
Genitive	Corinthi, of Corinth	= Corintho(s)i(om).

The term "*Casus Genitivus*" is in reality a mis-translation of the Greek term ἡ γενική πρῶσις, and ought rather to have been "*Casus Generalis*," i.e. the case which defines the genus, class, character of the word to which it is joined.

Genitives of Limitation and Partition may practically be thus distinguished. If the word in the Genitive case *narrows the force of the word which it qualifies*, and on which it is said to depend, so that it limits its application to a particular person, thing or class—or distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same class—or, with an epithet, describes a quality or characteristic peculiar to any person, thing, or class—it is a Genitive of Limitation. But if the word in the Genitive case *is itself narrowed in force by the word which it qualifies*, and on which it is said to depend, so that of the whole number, class, or thing, which it expresses, a certain part or individual only is referred to, it is a Genitive of Partition.

## APPENDIX.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

The old Genitive ending in **as** remains in **familias**: as

**pater-** (**mater-**) **familias**, 'father (mother) of a family.'

Nouns like **Dea**, with Dat. Abl. Pl. **abus**, are those which correspond to masc. nouns in **us**: as  
**filia**, **nata**, **liberta**, **equa**, etc.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns declined like **filius** are **genius**, 'familiar spirit,' and Latin proper names in **ius**, as **Mercurius**, **Virgilius**. The Gen. **ī** was often contracted into **i** and the genitive pl. in **um** for **orum** is occasionally found.

Greek nouns in **os**, m. and f. have acc. **on** or **um**: as, **Delos**; acc. **Delon** or **Delum**.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

Greek consonant-nouns from Acc. Sing. in **ǎ** or **em**; Acc. pl. usually in **ǎs**.

<b>Gigas</b> , <i>giant, m.</i>	<b>gigant-</b>	<b>ǎ, em</b>	<b>ǎs, ēs</b>
<b>Lampas</b> , <i>torch, f.</i>	<b>lampād-</b>	<b>ǎ, em</b>	<b>ǎs</b>
<b>Cratēr</b> , <i>bowl, m.</i>	<b>cratēr-</b>	<b>ǎ, em</b>	<b>ǎs</b>
<b>Aēr</b> , <i>air, m.</i>	<b>aēr-</b>	<b>ǎ, em</b>	<b>ǎs</b>

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Nouns which prefer **ībūs** to **ibūs** in Dat. and Abl. Pl. are Dissyllables in **cus**, as **arcus**, 'bow': also: **tribus**, 'tribe,' **partus**, 'birth,' **artus**, 'limbs.'

Poets often contract **ui** into **u**: as, *Parce metu*, Virgil.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

**Dies**, 'day,' and **res**, 'thing,' are the only Nouns which form the increasing cases in the plural. Most have no plural.

Poets contract **ei** into **ē**.

**Fidei** generally has **e** short: so **rei**, **spei**.

## IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

1. **Bos**, m., *ox*; Acc. **bovem**, Gen. **bovis**, etc.  
Pl. N. V. Acc. **boves**, Gen. **boum**, Dat. Abl. **bobus**  
and **bubus**.

2. **Jupiter**, m., *Jupiter*; Gen. **Jovis**, etc.

3. **Iter**, n., *journey*, Gen. **itineris**, etc.

4. **Supellex**, f., *furniture*, Acc. **supellectilem**,  
Gen. **supellectilis**, etc.

5. **Jecur**, n., *liver*, Gen. **jecinoris** or **jecoris**, etc.

6. **Paterfamilias**, m., *father of a family*, Acc.  
**patremfamilias**, Gen. **patrisfamilias**, etc.

7. **Jusjurandum**, n., *oath*, Gen. **jurisjurandi**,  
Dat. **jurijurando**, etc.

8. **Respublica**, f., *state*, Acc. **republicam**, Gen.  
**reipublicæ**, etc.

## Nouns which vary their meaning in the Plural.

Sing.	Plur.
<b>ædes</b> , f., <i>a temple</i>	<b>ædes</b> , <i>a house</i>
<b>auxilium</b> , n., <i>help</i>	<b>auxilia</b> , <i>auxiliary forces</i>
<b>carcer</b> , m., <i>a prison</i>	<b>carceres</b> , <i>starting-place</i>
<b>castrum</b> , n., <i>a fort</i>	<b>castra</b> , <i>camp</i>
<b>copia</b> , f., <i>plenty</i> .	<b>copiæ</b> , <i>forces</i>
<b>finis</b> , f., <i>end</i>	<b>fines</b> , <i>boundaries</i>
<b>gratia</b> , f., <i>favour</i>	<b>gratiæ</b> , <i>thanks</i>
<b>impedimentum</b> , n., <i>hindrance</i>	<b>impedimenta</b> , <i>baggage</i>
<b>littera</b> , f., <i>letter of the alphabet</i>	<b>litteræ</b> , <i>epistle</i>
<b>ludus</b> , m., <i>play</i>	<b>ludi</b> , <i>public games</i>
<b>lustrum</b> , n., <i>space of five years</i>	<b>lustra</b> , <i>dens, lairs</i>
<b>opera</b> , f., <i>labour</i>	<b>operæ</b> , <i>work-people</i>
<b>sal</b> , m., <i>salt</i>	<b>sales</b> , <i>wit</i> .
<b>vis</b> , f., <i>power</i>	<b>vires</b> , <i>physical strength</i> .

## NUMERALS.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.
1	ūnus	primus	I
2	dŭō	sēcundus <i>or</i> altēr	II
3	trēs	tertius	III
4	quattŭōr (quātŭōr)	quartus	IV
5	quinqŭē	quintus	V
6	sex	sextus	VI
7	septem	septimus	VII
8	octō	octāvus	VIII
9	nōvem	nōnus	IX
10	dēcem	dēcimus	X
11	undēcim	undēcimus	XI
12	duōdēcim	duōdēcimus	XII
13	trēdēcim	tertius dēcimus	XIII
14	quatuordēcim	quartus dēcimus	XIV
15	quindēcim	quintus dēcimus	XV
16	sēdēcim	sextus dēcimus	XVI
17	septemdēcim	septimus dēcimus	XVII
18	duōdēviginti	duōdēvicēsīmus	XVIII
19	undēviginti	undēvicēsīmus	XIX
20	viginti	vicēsīmus	XX
21	ūnus et viginti <i>or</i> viginti ūnus	primus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus primus	XXI
22	duō et viginti <i>or</i> viginti duō	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus alter	XXII
23	trēs et viginti <i>or</i> viginti trēs	tertius et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertius	XXIII
28	duōdētrigintā	duōdētrigēsīmus	XXVIII
29	undētrigintā	undētrigēsīmus	XXIX
30	trigintā	trigēsīmus	XXX
40	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	XL
50	quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsīmus	L
60	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	LX
70	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	LXX
80	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	LXXX
90	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	XC
100	centum	centēsīmus	C
200	ducenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	ducentēsīmus	CC
300	trecenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	trecentēsīmus	CCC
400	quadringenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	quadringentēsīmus	CCCC
500	quingenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	quingentēsīmus	D <i>or</i> ID
600	sexcenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	sexcentēsīmus	DC
700	septingenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	septingentēsīmus	DCC
800	octingenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	octingentēsīmus	DCCC
900	nongenti, <i>ae, &amp;</i>	nongentēsīmus	DCCCC
1,000	millē	millēsīmus	M <i>or</i> CIO

Distributives: *Singuli, bini, terni, quaterni, etc.*Adverbs: *Semel, bis, ter, quater, quinquies, etc.*

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar agreed with our own in the number of months and in the number of days in each ; but the manner of dating was different.

Each month had three distinctive days, viz. :

Kalends (kalendæ) which fell on the 1st.

Nones (nonæ), which *usually* fell on the 5th.

Ides (idūs), which *usually* fell on the 13th.

In March, May, July, October the Nones fell on the 7th and the Ides on the 15th.

The day of the Kalends, Nones, Ides was denoted by the Abl., with the name of the month added in agreement (Kalendis Januariis = 1st of January).

The day before the Kalends, Nones, Ides was denoted by *pridie* with the Acc. (*pridie Idus Martias* = 14th of March).

All other days were denoted by reckoning back from the next ensuing Kalends, Nones, or Ides. The reckoning included not only the day reckoned *from* but the day reckoned *to* (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias* = 30th December, abridged into A.D. III. Kal. Jan.).

In leap year the 24th of February (*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias* or a. d. VI. Kal. Mart.) was reckoned for two consecutive days. Hence this day was called *dies bissextus*, and leap year itself *annus bissextus*.

## Examples :

- May 2 = ante diem sextum Nonas Maias.  
 " 11 = " " quintum Idus Maias.  
 " 29 = " " quartum Kalendas Junias.  
 " 30 = " " tertium (a. d. III.) Kal. Jun.  
 " 31 = pridie Kalendas Junias.

## EXERCISES.

*First Declension.*

1.—1. Britannia *est*\* insula. 2. Britannia est insula Europæ. 3. Incolæ Galliæ *sunt*\* agricolæ. 4. Insula est patria nautarum. 5. Amicitia est gloria vitæ. 6. Puella est filia feminæ. 7. Incolæ Britanniae sunt nautæ. 8. Britannia est regina insularum. 9. Italia est patria poetarum. 10. Pugna est causa gloriæ. 11. Incolæ insularum sunt nautæ. 12. Inimicitia est causa pugnae.

1. Britain is the native-land of glory. 2. The enmity of the inhabitants is the cause of battle. 3. Girls are the daughters of women. 4. The queen of the islands is a woman. 5. The daughter of the woman is a girl. 6. Glory is the cause of the battle. 7. The inhabitants of Britain are husbandmen. 8. Sicily is an island of Europe. 9. The girls are the daughters of the goddess. 10. An island is the native-land of sailors. 11. Money is the cause of battles. 12. Glory to the sailors of Britain.

2.—1. Insula incolæ *habet*.† 2. Puellæ coronas *habent*.† 3. Femina coronam habet. 4. Filiæ feminarum rosas habent. 5. Regina insulas habet. 6. Filia feminæ pecuniam habet. 7. Insulæ rosas habent. 8. Britannia incolæ habet. 9. Feminæ filias habent. 10. Puellæ insularum rosas habent. 11. Insulæ incolæ habent. 12. Incolæ insularum pecuniam habent.

1. The women have roses. 2. The daughters of the women have crowns. 3. The island has inhabitants. 4. The women of the island have crowns. 5. The husbandmen have money. 6. The girls have friendship. 7. The queen has a crown. 8. The doves have wings. 9. The islands have shores. 10. The women have daughters. 11. The sailor has money. 12. The poets have glory.

\* *Est*, is. (N.B. The thing that it is is Nom.) *Sunt*, are.

† *habet*, has. (N.B. The thing had is Acc.) *habent*, have.



*Second Declension.*

3.—1. Filius domini equos habet.\* 2. Hortus rosas habet. 3. Agricolaë hortos habent. 4. Filii dominorum gladios habent. 5. Horti insulaë rosas habent. 6. Filii agricularum sunt agricolaë. 7. Dominus servos habet. 8. Magister librum habet. 9. Pueri libros habent. 10. Filius magistri librum habet. 11. Feminæ puellas et pueros habent. 12. Filii magistrorum sunt poetæ.

1. The sons of the lords have horses. 2. The gardens have roses. 3. The friends have books. 4. The masters have sons and daughters. 5. The boys are the sons of sailors. 6. The boys and the girls have books. 7. The lords have horses and slaves. 8. The son of the master has money. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Gaul. 10. The friends of the master are poets. 11. The sons of the slaves are sailors. 12. The lord has a son.

4.—1. Magister librum puero dat.† 2. Pueri libros puellis dant.‡ 3. Amici rosas pueris dant. 4. Templum dona habet. 5. Regina oppida habet. 6. Domini præmia incolis dant. 7. Amicitia est donum Dei. 8. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 9. Magister præmia pueris dat. 10. Tempia Græciæ dona habent. 11. Græcia et Sicilia templa habent. 12. Oppida muros et portas habent.

1. The boys give roses to the girls. 2. The master gives a reward to the boy. 3. Temples are the glory of Greece. 4. The sons are the joy of the lord. 5. Friends are the gift of God. 6. The lord gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The town has walls and gates. 8. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 9. The boys and girls have gifts. 10. The sons have rewards. 11. Money is the cause of war. 12. War is the cause of diseases.

\* N.B. Transitive verbs elegantly come last.

† dat, gives (N.B. the dative shows to whom). ‡ (they) give.

*Third Declension.*

5.—1. Rex leges incolis dat. 2. Puer patrem et matrem habet. 3. Miles comitem *gladio occidit*.\* 4. Milites custodes *gladiis occidunt*.\* 5. Mors est lex naturæ. 6. Equites et pedites gladios habent. 7. Puer comitem habet. 8. Pedites custodes lapidibus occidunt. 9. Puellæ fratres et sorores habent. 10. Rex civibus præmia dat. 11. Nautæ retia habent. 12. Equites calcaria habent.

1. The king gives laws to the citizens. 2. The boy has a brother and a sister. 3. The soldier kills the leader with a sword. 4. The king has foot-soldiers and horse soldiers. 5. The citizens have gardens. 6. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 7. The kings give nets to the sailors. 8. The chiefs give laws to the inhabitants. 9. The girl has a father and a mother. 10. The citizens kill the judges with swords. 11. The queen gives rewards to the soldiers. 12. The girl has brothers and sisters.

6.—1. Hortus æstate† flores habet. 2. Agri æstate flores habent. 3. Aves vere nidos habent. 4. Domini hieme aves occidunt. 5. Rex pacem hostibus dat. 6. Arbores auctumno poma habent. 7. Nauta pisces reti *capit*.‡ 8. Pueri pisces retibus *capiunt*.‡ 9. Horti auctumno flores habent. 10. Pueri hieme aves capiunt. 11. Ira causa scelerum est. 12. Pueri avem lapide occidit.

1. The boys kill birds with stones. 2. The gardens in summer have flowers. 3. The sailors catch fishes with nets. 4. The fields in spring have flowers. 5. Anger is the cause of the crime. 6. The boy catches the fish with a hook. 7. The trees in spring have flowers. 8. The tree in autumn has apples. 9. The cold kills the flowers. 10. The sea is the abode of fishes. 11. The disease is the cause of death. 12. The birds have nests.

\* *Occidit*, kills (obs. Abl. of instr. *with which*), *occidunt*, kill.

† Abl. of time *when*.

‡ *Capit*, catches; *capiunt*, catch.

*Fourth and Fifth Declensions.*

7.—1. Milites arcus et sagittas habent. 2. Puer avem manu habet. 3. Arbores folia et fructus habent. 4. Rex exercitum habet. 5. Puella acum habet. 6. Tauri cornua habent. 7. Miles leonem manu occidit. 8. Mater acum puellæ dat. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visus. 10. Magister cornu puero dat. 11. Rex est dux exercitus. 12. Quercus æstate folia fructusque\* habent.

1. The trees in autumn have fruit. 2. The frost in winter kills the flowers. 3. The girls have needles. 4. The mothers give needles to the girls. 5. The town has a harbour. 6. The ears are the instruments of hearing. 7. Animals have knees. 8. The chiefs are the leaders of the army. 9. The king has cavalry and infantry. 10. The magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 11. The women have needles. 12. The foot-soldiers have bows.

8.—1. Dux spem victoriæ habet. 2. Exercitus in† planitie est. 3. Præmium spei initium est. 4. Milites spem gloriæ habent. 5. Spes gloriæ est causa belli. 6. Pedites in acie sunt. 7. Dona sunt præmia fidei. 8. Servi fidem habent. 9. Dux spem militibus dat. 10. Fortuna est domina rerum. 11. Segnities est causa malorum. 12. Mater spem puellæ dat.

1. The leaders have hope of victory. 2. The king gives hope to the army. 3. The slothfulness of the boy gives grief to the master. 4. The cavalry is in the plain. 5. Glory is the reward of fidelity. 6. The number of days gives hope. 7. God is the lord of things. 8. The soldiers have fidelity. 9. The eyes are the ornament of the countenance. 10. The fidelity of the soldiers gives hope to the leader. 11. The daughter has the face of the mother. 12. The cavalry is in the line-of-battle.

\* *Que*, and (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

† *In*, in (defines the Abl. of the place *where*).

## ADJECTIVES.

9.—1. *Leones sunt validi.\** 2. *Leones sunt valida animalia.* 3. *Mors hominibus certa est.* 4. *Pericula nautarum sunt magna.* 5. *Magnus est numerus dierum.* 6. *Magister librum bono puero dat.* 7. *Albæ rosæ sunt pulchræ.* 8. *Græcia multa templa habet.* 9. *Virgo pulchram vestem habet.* 10. *Clades hostium magna est.* 11. *Odores florum sunt varii.* 12. *Labor æstate molestus est.*

1. The colours of the flowers are various. 2. The heat of the sun is great. 3. The cities are beautiful. 4. The town has many gates. 5. The master gives rewards to the good boys. 6. The Rhone is a great and rapid river. 7. Anger is the cause of many crimes. 8. The seas are deep. 9. The slaughter of the enemies is great. 10. Elephants have large heads and small eyes. 11. The deep sea is the abode of fishes. 12. The leaders of the army are skilful.

10.—1. *Consuetudo altera natura est.* 2. *Nubes atræ sunt causa tempestatum.* 3. *Sidera nautis grata sunt.* 4. *Græcia valles angustas habet.* 5. *Labor æstate molestus est.* 6. *Magna est vis† conscientiæ.* 7. *Quercus Jovi sacræ sunt.* 8. *Canes domuum boni custodes sunt.* 9. *Dis sacrum est monumentum.* 10. *Boves magnas vires habent.* 11. *Puella pulchram faciem habet.* 12. *Dies æstate sereni sunt.*

1. Virtue alone gives true pleasure. 2. Life is troublesome to no good man. 3. The honours are the reward of good men. 4. The army is in a great plain. 5. Many things are hurtful to man. 6. The number of calm days is small. 7. The eyes of the elephant are small. 8. The whole city is the booty of the soldiers. 9. Tempests in the winter are great. 10. The soldiers have sharp swords. 11. Gaul has many towns. 12. The strength (pl.) of the ox is great.

\* Obs. Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

† *Vis* (pl. *vires*), strength, is irr.; so is *Jupiter* (gen. *Jovis*).

## ADJECTIVES.

11.—1. Omne initium difficile est. 2. Tempus humanæ vitæ breve est. 3. Vetus vinum est bonum. 4. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 5. Di sunt immortales. 6. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 7. Arma sunt utilia militibus. 8. Regina ingentem numerum navium habet. 9. Consilia ducis audacia sunt. 10. Præmia militum ingentia sunt. 11. Sagittæ sunt acres et celeres. 12. Vis fluminis ingens est.

1. Hands are useful to men. 2. Hearing and seeing are *useful*\* to men. 3. The king has faithful citizens. 4. The ships of the enemies are swift. 5. the beginning of the song is difficult. 6. Labour is difficult in the summer. 7. The plans of the leader are prudent. 8. Lions are rapacious animals. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrow is swift. 11. The ships of the enemies are swift. 12. The songs are easy.

12.—1. Homo habet unum oculos, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Alii sunt docti, alii indocti. 3. Alrus† (*gen.*) vires, alrus (*gen.*) divitiæ sunt magnæ. 4. Alter est Græcus, alter Romanus. 5. Alteri (*dat.*) laudem, alteri (*dat.*) culpam dant (they give). 6. Utri dat (does he give) laudem? Neutri. 7. Vetera vina sunt bona. 8. Tota urbs est præda victoris. 9. Pater tres filios habet. 10. Carus est tribus amicis. 11. Neuter hominum laudem habet. 12. Neutri inimicus est.

1. Virtue alone gives true honours. 2. The king gives the whole booty to the soldiers. 3. The one is rich, the other poor. 4. To which of the two does he give the blame? 5. The riches of one, the virtues of the other are great. 6. Anger is short madness. 7. God is lord of all things. 8. The head is the seat of all senses. 9. The rain-bow has various colours. 10. The women have sharp needles. 11. Of all good things (there) are three. 12. Neither is learned.

\* *Utilia* (obs. to things without life the Neuter is often attributed).

† The gen. sing. of *alrus* is *alrūs*, that of *alter* is *alterrūs*.

*Alter* = "the one, the latter," and also "the other, the former."

## COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

13.—1. Lepores timidiore sunt *quam*\* canes. 2. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 3. Nihil est amabilius quam virtus. 4. Hieme dies sunt breviores quam noctes. 5. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 6. Rhenus est rapidissimus fluvius. 7. In bello miserimi sunt agricolæ. 8. Suavissimi sunt odores florum. 9. Itinera hieme difficillima sunt. 10. Radices arborum longissimæ sunt. 11. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 12. Aquilæ vis maxima est.

1. The sun is larger than the earth. 2. In summer the days are longer than the nights. 3. Iron is more useful than gold. 4. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 5. In winter the light is feebler than in summer. 6. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 7. The moon is smaller than the earth. 8. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 9. Journeys are more difficult in winter than in summer. 10. The oldest wines are the best. 11. The hare is a very timid animal. 12. The eagle has very great strength.

14.—1. Celerrimæ sunt sagittæ. 2. Simulatio amoris est pejor quam odium. 3. Maxima animalia sunt in mari. 4. Optimi homines *non semper*† sunt potentissimi. 5. Optimus orator non semper est optimus civis. 6. Odium est melius quam adulatio. 7. Veterrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Terra minor est quam sol. 9. Filia est simillima matri. 10. Asperrimi sunt montes. 11. Pessima res est bellum. 12. Optimæ sunt leges.

1. Better is peace than war. 2. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 3. The earth is larger than the moon. 4. War is the greatest evil. 5. In summer the nights are very short. 6. Nothing is better than virtue. 7. Rome is a very renowned city. 8. The son is very like the father (*dat.*). 9. The legs of the stag are very slender. 10. Flattery is worse than hatred. 11. The work is very difficult. 12. Men are stronger than women.

\* *Than* after the comparative is translated by *quam*.

† *Non semper*, "not always" (adv. generally precede the verb).

## PRONOUNS.

15.—1. Mea patria mihi carior est quam vita. 2. Labor ipse mihi jucundus est. 3. Nostri parentes nobis cari sunt. 4. Pater mihi librum dat. 5. Tua consilia nobis utilia sunt. 6. Memor est sui. 7. Vester amicus memor est vestri. 8. Mihi mea vita cara est. 9. Tibi tuus pater carus est. 10. Tui amici memores sunt tui. 11. Memoria tui nobis grata est. 12. Qui\* color pulcherrimus est?

1. Thy plans are known to us. 2. Our friends are mindful of us. 3. The memory of you is pleasing to us. 4. The better part of thyself is immortal. 5. Our native land is most-dear to us. 6. My father is dear to me, thine to thee. 7. To us the victory is most joyful. 8. What\* leader is the best? 9. The girl is mindful of herself. 10. All our plans are known to you. 11. We are mindful of thee. 12. This our life is short.

16.—1. Hi montes alti sunt. 2. Cujus est illud carmen? 3. Hæ puellæ pulchræ sunt. 4. Hic homo doctus est, ille indoctus. 5. Memoria harum rerum nobis grata est. 6. Nomen illius poetæ clarum est. 7. Memoria illius diei nobis cara est. 8. Istud carmen mihi jucundum est. 9. Hæc vita brevis est. 10. Libri illorum puerorum pulchri sunt. 11. Ii sunt beati qui sunt boni. 12. Quis est dux?

1. This man is rich, that one poor. 2. Who gives the book to thee? 3. What animal is larger than the elephant? 4. Those who are contented are rich. 5. The source of all pleasures is in ourselves. 6. What poet is the sweetest? 7. To whom does-he-give† the praise? 8. The memory of those days is dear to us. 9. The master gives the same books to me. 10. Whose is the horse? 11. What animal is the strongest? 12. Those are the happiest who are the best.

\* Qui and quod are used *with*, quis and quid *without* a substantive.

† Does-he-give, *dat.*

## VERB SUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

17.—1. Si bonus es, felix eris. 2. Puer erat in doctus, nunc est doctus. 3. Tua consilia inutilia fuerant. 4. Divites eramus, nunc pauperes sumus. 5. Si estis docti, pauperes non estis. 6. Fuerant indocti, nunc sunt docti. 7. Dux vester ero; victores erimus. 8. Estote boni, ut\* beati sitis. 9. Multi erunt pauperes qui nunc divites sunt. 10. Erant diligentes ut docti essent. 11. Arbor virga fuit. 12. Puer erit senex.

1. If we are contented we are rich. 2. The good men will always be happy. 3. Many are rich who had been poor. 4. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be happy. 5. Be ye good, and you will be happy. 6. The native-land must be dear to us. 7. Ye must be diligent in-order-that ye may be learned. 8. Friends must be faithful. 9. If thou wilt be our leader, we shall be victorious. 10. Be contented and thou wilt not be poor.

18.—1. Bonus homo prodest amicis.† 2. Dux præerat exercitui. 3. Consilia tua mihi non profuerunt. 4. Rex multis præliis interfuit. 5. Frigus floribus non prodest. 6. Ira multis obfuit. 7. Animus superest corpori. 8. Bono homini non deerunt amici. 9. Fortis dux omnibus adest periculis. 10. Adesto amicis, ut prosis iis. 11. Dux exercitui non defuit. 12. Hoc nantis illius classis profuit.

1. A good king will be-serviceable to the citizens. 2. Anger is-hurtful to all men. 3. Various desires are-in the mind. 4. A brave soldier will-be-present in all dangers. 5. The soul will survive the body. 6. To good men friends are not wanting. 7. The cold has injured the flowers. 8. The king was-at-the-head-of the cavalry. 9. Thy brother had-been-serviceable to me. 10. My help will not be-wanting to thee.

\* *Ut*, in order that (with subjunctive).

† Obs. *dat.* with compounds of *sum*.



*First Conjugation.*

19.—1. *Ædifico domum, habitabo in eâ.* 2. *Multi homines ædificant domos in quibus non habitabunt.* 3. *Ædificamus domos ut in iis habitemus.* 4. *Ædificabant domos ut in iis habitarent.* 5. *Omnes homines amanto Deum.* 6. *Bonos homines semper laudabo.* 7. *Quum exercitus agros vastaverit, urbem oppugnabit.* 8. *Romani dabant maximos honores bonis civibus.* 9. *Milites vastaverunt agros et oppugnaverunt urbem.* 10. *Ego te laudaveram, tu me vituperaveras.*

1. I was building a house that I might dwell in it. 2. Love thou all men. 3. The Romans were assaulting the city. 4. When the army will have laid-waste the fields the leader will assault the city. 5. Thou must love (thy) father and mother. 6. If thou wilt love virtue all good (men) will love thee. 7. The master chastises the boy that he may improve him. 8. Ye must praise the good (men). 9. The orator got for himself a renowned name. 10. My father had got for himself many friends.

20. 1. *Non est dubium quin \* parentes ament filios.* 2. *Nemo dubitat quin puella amet matrem.* 3. *Quis dubitat quin dux milites laudaverit?* 4. *Non erat dubium quin dux milites laudavisset.* 5. *Exercitus pugnat ut servet urbem.* 6. *Nostri milites pugnant ne hostes expugnent urbem.* 7. *Nemo dubitabat quin hostes vastavissent agros.* 8. *Pugnamus ne hostes vastent nostros agros.* 9. *Errare humanum est.* 10. *Naturam mutare difficile est.*

1. No one doubts that he has praised me. 2. Who doubts that mothers love (their) children? 3. Ye must love all men. 4. By fighting we shall save (our) native land. 5. We shall fight that we may save the city. 6. The soldiers were fighting that they might get to themselves glory. 7. Love thou honour. 8. It is easy to err. 9. Let the soldiers fight bravely. 10. No one changes (his) nature.

\* *Obs.* *QUIN* comes with expressions of doubt used negatively or interrogatively. *UT* = in order that, *NE* = in order that not

*Second Conjugation.*

21.—1. Arbores vere florent. 2. Multum iis debemus, qui nos recte monuerunt. 3. Virtus præbet honores. 4. Coerce tuam iram. 5. Non est dubium quin debeamus coercere iram. 6. Divitiæ multis hominibus \* nocuerunt. 7. Temeritas sæpe nocuit ducibus. 8. Præbe bonum exemplum. 9. Non erat dubium quin ego puerum recte monuissem. 10. Quis dubitat quin virtus præbeat honores?

1. It is difficult to curb anger. 2. The flowers in spring afford great pleasure. 3. Who doubts that anger has hurt many? 4. To have curbed anger is very great praise. 5. No one doubts that we owe much to our parents. 6. Obey the laws (dat.) of your country, citizens. 7. Riches often do harm. 8. I advise thee that thou curb (thy) tongue. 9. I have advised thee that thou wouldst curb (thy) tongue. 10. Ye must curb your rashness.

22.—1. Ne † præbeat malum exemplum. 2. Ne præbueris malum exemplum tuis fratribus. 3. Græcia omnibus artibus floruit. 4. Monui te ut pareres legibus. 5. Ne parueris malis consiliis. 6. Non dubito quin duces iram coercituri sint. 7. Quis dubitat quin dux temeritatem militum coerciturus sit? 8. Multum olim habebam. 9. Miserum est habuisse, et nihil habere. 10. Pare legibus virtutis.

1. The trees will bloom in spring. 2. Let not the master afford a bad example. 3. Do not (thou) obey bad counsels. 4. Riches have often done harm. 5. Whom will you obey if you obey not your parents? 6. Injure not thy brother. 7. Advise him that he curb (his) anger. 8. The songs of birds afford pleasure. 9. Rome had flourished in all arts. 10. All men must obey the laws.

\* Obs. dat. with *noceo*, *pareo*. These and similar verbs are really intransitive, e.g. *noceo* is "I am hurtful" rather than "I hurt," etc.

† Obs. in forbidding the perf. subjunctive of the *second* person is used, and the pres. subjunctive of other persons.

*Third Conjugation.*

23.—1. Deus mundum regit. 2. Quis dubitat quin Deus mundum regat? 3. Nonne\* dux exercitum ducit? 4. Num milites regunt ducem? 5. Legisne? 6. Utrum legis an scribis? 7. Semper dicam quod verum est. 8. Dum ego scribebam tu legebas. 9. Discite, pueri. 10. Non est dubium quin debeamus semper discere.

1. While you were reading, we were writing. 2. The king will lead the army. 3. No one doubts that he may say what is true. 4. Were you reading or writing? 5. Does not the king rule the city? 6. Were you writing? 7. The fire had consumed the whole city. 8. The general has led a great army. 9. The state defends us. 10. We were defending the city and the temples of the gods.

24.—1. Rex misit exercitum in Italiam. 2. Ad Jovis templum ducit fratrem. 3. Scipio in Africam copias suas duxerat. 4. Ad urbem pueros duxit. 5. Num libros amisisti, mi fili? 6. Aegyptii multos deos colebant. 7. Nonne hostes aciem instruxerunt? 8. Non est dubium quin Hannibal exercitum in Italiam duxerit. 9. Ad urbem copias ducebat. 10. Castra ad oppidum posuit.

1. Hannibal had led a great army into Italy. 2. I was writing while thou wast reading. 3. Have you not lost your books? 4. Cæsar arranged his line of battle. 5. I shall lead you to the temple of Jupiter. 6. No one doubts that the Egyptians may worship many gods. 7. I shall send the book to you. 8. When I shall have written, I shall read. 9. We shall defend the city. 10. Do you say what is true?

\* In asking questions, *nonne* is used if "yes" is the expected answer; *num*, when the answer is to be "no"; *ne*, if merely information is required.

† The place *whither* is in the acc. (generally with *in* or *ad*) There is no preposition with the name of a town or small island or the words *domum*, *rus*.

*Fourth Conjugation.*

25.—1. Qui deo obedit, etiam hominibus obediet. 2. Mors finit nostram vitam. 3. Liberi parentibus obediunt. 4. Cicero domum suam muniverat. 5. Nihil scire turpe est. 6. Punire non est erudire. 7. Non est dubium quin pater filios diligenter erudiverit. 8. Quis dubitat quin mors nostram vitam finiat? 9. Nonne me audivisti? 10. Dormisne totam noctem? \*

1. Death will finish all the hopes of this life. 2. My son, obey thy father (dat.). 3. The master was punishing those pupils who had not obeyed. 4. When the soldiers will have fortified the town they will sleep. 5. Have you slept all the night? 6. I do not doubt that you may have obeyed. 7. There was no doubt that they had-heard (plup. subj.) me. 8. Punish (thou) the wicked. 9. He has slept all the day. 10. The enemies were coming to the city.

26.—1. Num huc venies? 2. Biduo † hæc sciemus. 3. Duas horas dormiverat. 4. Venio, auditurus quid frater scripserit. 5. Magister puniet eos discipulos qui non obediverunt. 6. Obediendo felix eris. 7. Hi pueri totam noctem dormient. 8. Audiendo disces. 9. Nuntius ad ducem decimâ fere horâ noctis venerat. 10. Nonne maxima multitudo in Capitolium convenerat?

1. Will he not come hither? 2. We come about-to-hear what your father has written. 3. To hear is one-thing (*aliud*), to understand is another. 4. The boys were-sleeping all the night. 5. Labour nourishes noble souls. 6. Scarcely had the soldiers fortified the town when the enemies came. 7. The leader had come at the tenth hour of the night. 8. A great multitude will assemble in the Capitol. 9. Who has heard me? 10. A great number of captives had come into the power of the victors.

\* Obs. the acc. expresses the *duration of time* (also *dimensions*).

† The abl. expresses the time *when, within which, how long before, how long after*.

## PASSIVE VOICE. I. II.

27.—1. Boni pueri a \* magistris amantur. 2. Oppidum oppugnatum est. 3. Pater curat ut filius bene educetur. 4. Multi milites in prælio vulnerati sunt. 5. Mater curabat ut filia bene educaretur. 6. Fugari non semper est superari. 7. Non est dubium quin puer bene educatus sit. 8. Exercitus noster pugnat ut urbs servetur. 9. Non erat dubium quin pueri bene educati essent. 10. Arma parantur.

1. The good boy is praised by the master. 2. The town was-being-assaulted by the enemies. 3. A good father will take care that his sons be well educated. 4. There is no doubt that the town has-been-assaulted. 5. Our soldiers have been overcome. 6. We were fighting bravely that the city might be saved. 7. Boys must be well educated. 8. Well educated boys are loved by their parents. 9. Let not the fields be-laid-waste. 10. Let the city be saved.

28.—1. Puer a magistro docetur. 2. Pater curat ut filii bene doceantur. 3. Puella a matre bene monita est. 4. Milites subito periculo territi sunt. 5. Non est dubium quin cives adventu hostium territi sint. 6. Magna res est bene doceri. 7. Fortes milites non subito terrebuntur. 8. Muri debebantur. 9. Nobis † monendi sunt pueri. 10. Omnibus timendus est Deus.

1. The town was destroyed by the enemies. 2. He takes care that (his) son be well taught. 3. A brave soldier will not be frightened by danger. 4. It is a great thing to be well advised. 5. Who doubts that God is to be feared by all? † 6. The citizens were terrified at the arrival of the enemies. 7. Let boys be well taught. 8. The leader was feared by the whole army. 9. The whole town had been destroyed by the soldiers. 10. You had been warned that you should be more prudent.

\* The Abl. of the person with a Passive verb is preceded by *ab*.

† The agent of the gerundive is expressed by the *dat.* (by the Abl. with *a, ab*, when the verb requires a *dat.* to avoid confusion).

## PASSIVE VOICE. III.—IV.

29.—1. Equites Romani hostium copias fudisse dicuntur. 2. Murus et porta fulmine icta \* sunt. 3. Aedui victi Sequanis obsides dare coacti sunt. 4. Filiis et filiabus a nobis consulendum est. 5. Multi hostium telis repelluntur. 6. Multae epistolae scriptae erant. 7. Maxima dona missa erunt. 8. Galli, gens fortissima, devicti sunt. 9. Magna pars urbis igne consumpta est. 10. Poetae nobis legendi sunt.

1. This world is ruled by God. 2. The Romans are said to have routed the enemies. 3. The letters were-being-read. 4. The house has been struck by lightning. 5. The enemies will-be-repelled with darts. 6. A part of the city had been consumed by fire. 7. Who doubts that the world (may) be ruled by God? 8. Rome used-to-be-ruled by consuls. 9. Great gifts will be sent by us. 10. The letters have been read by the consuls.

30.—1. Improbi homines a Deo puniuntur. 2. Pater curat ut filii bene erudiantur. 3. Quis dubitat quin pueri diligenter eruditi sint? 4. Quum urbs munita erit, cives defendent eam. 5. Omnes dolores morte finientur. 6. Urbs a militibus custodietur. 7. Auctores horum flagitiorum puniti sunt. 8. Iudex improbos cives vinciri jussit. 9. Omnia † in hac urbe custodienda sunt. 10. Nutritur vento, vento restringitur ignis.

1. The boys are trained by the masters. 2. The city had been fortified by the citizens. 3. All-things † are ended by death. 4. A good mother will take care that (her) daughter may be carefully trained. 5. The city had been fortified with walls. 6. Who doubts that wicked men may-be-punished by God? 7. Well-trained boys love (their) master. 8. The judge ordered the men to be punished and to be bound. 9. The fire was fed by the wind. 10. The discourse of the orator was heard by all the citizens.

\* *Icta sunt*, have been struck. See Note, Ex. 11, p. 44.

† *Omnia*, all things. (Obs. the adj. is neuter with *thing* or *things* understood.)

## DEPONENT VERBS.

31.—1. Puer solatur ægrum amicum. 2. Arbitramur carmen philomælæ pulcherrimum. 3. Poetæ venerantur te, Dea. 4. Precamur regem pacem.\* 5. Iis, qui peccata confitentur, veniam dabimus. 6. Hortabor puerum ut veneretur Deum. 7. Confitere vera, puer. 8. Fortis dux mortem aspernatus est. 9. Imitamini exemplum bonorum hominum. 10. Intuebimur has res diligenter.

1. Our friends will comfort us. 2. All men worship God. 3. I shall exhort the boys that they (may) confess the truth (true things). 4. We consider him happy. 5. He prays the judge (for) pardon. 6. The brave soldiers will despise death. 7. Admire ye the virtues of good men. 8. Who doubts that all admire the song of the nightingale? 9. The girl has comforted her sick mother. 10. They were hunting the stag in the woods.

32.—1. Lux, quâ † fruimur, datur a sole. 2. Fluvius partitur silvam agro. 3. Auro et argento utebantur. 4. Virtutis viam semper sequimini. 5. Locutus est pauca. 6. Lacte vescebantur. 7. Bellum gerimus ut pace fruamur. 8. Magnos viros virtute non fortuna metimur. 9. Ii punientur, qui mentiti sunt. 10. Milites urbe potiti erant.

1. The river separates the forest from the plain. 2. Use ye time diligently. 3. All animals enjoy the light. 4. We shall always follow the path of virtue. 5. Many (men) measure all (things) by fortune. 6. Ye will be punished if ye lie. 7. We shall enjoy true pleasure if we speak the truth. 8. The enemies took possession of the city. 9. The ancient Britons used-to-feed-on milk and cheese. 10. Speak little.

\* *Pacem*, for peace. (Obs. the double acc. with verbs of asking and teaching, also of concealing.)

† *Quâ*, which. (Obs. *fruor*, *vescor*, *potior*, *utor*, *fungor* are construed with the Abl.)

VERBS LIKE *Capio* AND *Capior*.

33.—1. *Ii, qui bene facient, præmia accipient.* 2. *Pisces capiuntur hamis.* 3. *Princeps rem suscipit.* 4. *Magno dolore afficiuntur.* 5. *Quid Romæ \* faciam?* 6. *Maximum flumen trajectum erat.* 7. *Ne captivi interficiantur.* 8. *Te facimus, Fortuna, Deam.* 9. *Turres confecerant quinquaginta pedes altas.* 10. *Annulum aureum in mare conjecerat.*

1. The prisoners have slain (their) guards. 2. The enemies flee, many are slain. 3. They have received great rewards. 4. The king had undertaken war and crossed the river. 5. Let not the soldiers flee. 6. The hare will soon be caught by the dog. 7. Hast thou not accomplished the whole work? 8. Birds are caught by the boys. 9. Many soldiers received wounds in the battle. 10. What were you doing at Rome?

34.—1. *Jucundiores faciet libertatem servitutis memoria.* 2. *Sapiens divitias minimi † faciet.* 3. *Avis ab accipitre capietur.* 4. *Nonne voluptatem virtus parvi † facit?* 5. *Hostem fugientem dux sequebatur.* 6. *Iter mox factururus hæc mihi dedit.* 7. *Urbem ditissimam expugnat diripitque.* 8. *Nostri milites magnum numerum hostium interfecerunt.* 9. *Gallorum ducenti a nostris interfecti sunt.* 10. *Nemo omnibus horis sapit.*

1. The enemies were plundering the city. 2. Many citizens were killed in that war. 3. We have made a journey into Italy. 4. Be wise and make riches of little (account). 5. Our soldiers were following the fleeing enemies. 6. They had slain a large number of the captives. 7. (He) is not wise who desires riches too-much. 8. They have received gifts. 9. Time flies, the wise (man) will make time of great (account). 10. We are not always wise.

\* *Romæ*, at Rome. (Obs. gen. of the town *where*, when of the 1st or 2nd Dec. sing.)

† *Minimi*, of very little; *parvi*, of little; *magni*, of great (account).



## DEFECTIVE AND ANOMALOUS VERBS.

35.—1. Possumus omnes esse boni cives. 2. Omnia scire non possumus. 3. Crassus manere, Cæsar discedere noluit. 4. Urbem, inquit, capere non poterimus, milites. 5. Poeta nascitur, non fit. 6. Nautæ in templa eunt. 7. Lupus in silvas, leo in vallem iverat. 8. Milites in castra eant. 9. Fiat voluntas Dei. 10. Respondere non potuit.

1. Some wish to have money, others virtue. 2. I wish—rather to be slain than to yield. 3. He has borne many dangers. 4. Let them bear the punishment of their crimes. 5. The soldiers will not be able to take the city. 6. We cannot all be rich. 7. The citizens were going into the temples of the gods. 8. I am—more-willing to be wise than to be rich. 9. Be unwilling to follow bad examples. 10. Old age brings \* prudence.

36.—1. Quem † Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. 2. In urbem ire non poterat. 3. Cæsar in urbem ivisse dicitur. 4. Regulus Carthaginem rediit. 5. Ad Jovis templum se contulit. 6. Oderunt scelus boni virtutis amore. 7. Injuria fit duobus modis, aut vi aut fraude. 8. Redire non potuerat. 9. Ille improbus patriæ legibus parere volebat. 10. Nemo omnibus horis sapere potest.

1. Who doubts that the leader may be able to defend the city? 2. You will not be able to be a friend to all. 3. If you wish to be happy, imitate the examples of good men. 4. Who can bear grief patiently? 5. No one becomes good by chance. 6. In winter the days become shorter and the nights longer. 7. The body perishes, the soul will never perish. 8. The sailors wished to go to the temple. 9. The army had crossed the river. 10. Bear all things patiently.

\* *Affero*, I bring, conjugated like *fero*.

† *Quem*, whom. (Obs. The antecedent to *quem* is understood.)

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

37.—1. Virtutem colere nos oportet. 2. Tempa Deorum intrare nobis licet. 3. Nonne ducem \* tantas cædes fecisse pœnitet? 4. Hunc hominem stultitiæ suæ vehementer pudet. 5. Nonne multos vitæ pertæsum est? 6. Vos tot scelera commisisse pœnitebit. 7. Nonne sceleris istius te pœnitebat? 8. Sceleris tam nefarii quem non pœnituisset? 9. Me hoc audire tædet. 10. Nos proficisci oportebat.

1. I do not repent of having done this. 2. Some are ashamed of their poverty, others of their crimes. 3. What good man is ashamed of poverty? 4. This man repents of his folly. 5. It behoves us to worship God. 6. It becomes boys to be silent. 7. Will he not repent of having committed so many crimes. 8. I am weary of admonishing you. 9. Are you not ashamed of your crimes? 10. Let us repent of our folly.

38.—1. Nonne te belli et sanguinis tædet? 2. Miseret me aliorum. 3. Hos pueros stultitiæ pœnitet. 4. Licet nobis † exire. 5. Vesperascit, redeamus ad urbem. 6. Oratorem irasci non decet. 7. Hieme raro tonat. 8. Dedecet civem decipere consules. 9. Improbos homines infamiæ suæ non pudet. 10. Oratorem irasci non decet.

1. In summer it seldom snows. 2. Are you not disgusted at your folly? 3. What does it behove us to do? 4. It has rained and thundered all the night. 5. It is not pleasing to men to be blamed. 6. I am ashamed to deceive my master. 7. It is expedient for me to be silent. 8. The mother was weary of admonishing her daughters. 9. The slave will repent of his crimes. 10. Who doubts that it be lawful for us to enter this house?

\* The Impersonal verbs *piget*, *pudet*, *pœnitet*, *tædet*, *miseret*, take a gen. of the thing with an accusative of the person.

† The Impersonal verbs *libet*, *licet*, *liquet*, and *placet* take the dative of the person.

## PREPOSITIONS.

39.—1. Inter\* plebem et milites certamen atrocissimum erat. 2. Per totam urbem silentium erat. 3. Dux machinas ad muros promovēbat. 4. Circa urbem erant agri fertilissimi. 5. Cicero contra Catilinam locutus est. 6. Ne hoc attuleris in nostram domum. 7. Post equitem sedet atra cura. 8. Arma ob hanc rationem sumpserant. 9. Nihil habeo præter hoc. 10. Trans Rhenum copias duxit.

1. He spoke against us all. 2. The Romans led great forces across the Rhine. 3. Hannibal led his army to the gates of the city. 4. The river Rhone flows through the lake. 5. Who doubts that it be contrary-to virtue to lie? 6. The queen was remaining outside the city. 7. The wolves are among the sheep. 8. Between these boys there has been a very great friendship. 9. I have made this journey on-account-of you, O friends. 10. The Helvetii live beyond the mountains.

40.—1. Plurimas epistolas a te† accepimus. 2. Nihil coram patre dixerat. 3. Pro patriâ pugnare statuerant. 4. Equites ex urbe in Remorum fines ducti sunt. 5. Legatos sine ullo responso dimisit. 6. Non est vera gloria sine virtute. 7. Nihil de his rebus dixit. 8. Dulce est pro patria mori. 9. Cæsar Labienum cum tribus legionibus misit. 10. Sine vobis, amici, nullum otium habebimus.

1. He determined to speak concerning these things. 2. The enemy came without cavalry. 3. He has read the letter in-the-presence-of his father. 4. We are fighting for (our) freedom. 5. No one becomes great without labour. 6. A field cannot be fruitful without cultivation. 7. The army has been led out of Gaul. 8. The master dismissed the boy without any answer. 9. Cicero has written a book about old-age. 10. Glory comes to no-one without virtue.

\* The Prepositions in this exercise accompany the accusative.

† a, coram, ex, sine, de, pro, cum, with abl.

## SYNTAX (a).

41.\*—1. Sol fulget. 2. Consules pro uno rege duo creantur. 3. Arbor virga fuit. 4. Aliud est audire; aliud intelligere. 5. Pueri discendo fiunt docti. 6. Libet omnibus esse otiosis. 7. Divitiarum et formæ gloria fragilis est: virtus clara æternaque habetur. 8. Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere. 9. Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ. 10. Puero datur nomen Alexandro.

1. Many flowers grow in our garden. 2. The wise man never gets angry. 3. The beginnings of all things are small. 4. No one ever was a great man without a certain divine inspiration. 5. Poverty teaches all arts. 6. Work and rest are equally necessary. 7. Hope is the expectation of good things. 8. It is lawful for us to be idle. 9. To my brother was given the name Cæsar. 10. Life has given nothing to mortals without great labour.

42.†—1. Ii, qui in urbe manserant, occisi sunt. 2. Eos qui in urbe morabantur, hortatus est. 3. Omnes, qui bonos imitantur, laudandi sunt. 4. Nonne tu, qui tantas divitias habes, me, qui nihil habeo, miserari potes? 5. Nos, qui nihil de bello scimus, te, qui tot bella vidisti, docere non possumus. 6. Bellum, de quo diximus, confectum est. 7. Amicus, cujus virtutem laudamus, abiit. 8. Puer, cui præmium datum est, laudabitur. 9. Bis dat, qui cito dat. 10. Qui tacere nescit, nescit loqui.

1. The gifts, which had been sent, have not arrived. 2. We worship God who created us. 3. I love thee, O mother, who lovest me. 4. He is a friend whom we love and by whom we are loved. 5. You have what you desired. 6. The hour that has passed can never return. 7. I have read the books (that) you gave me. 8. (They) who follow pleasure seldom are happy. 9. Speak (thou), who hast done it. 10. The leader, whose virtue we admire.

\* See Rules, p. 27.

† See Rules, p. 28.

## SYNTAX (b).

43.—1. Nihil me rogavit. 2. Rogatus sententiam, nihil respondit. 3. Milites Caium salutaverunt imperatorem. 4. Regulus Carthaginem rediit. 5. Erant muri Babylonis ducenos pedes alti. 6. Templum iter multorum dierum inde aberat. 7. Ne ibi diutius quam sex dies moratus sis. 8. Aiunt vitam \* esse somnium. 9. Cæsarem a Bruto interfectum esse scriptores dicunt. 10. Hos equites non posse fluvium transire certum est.

1. We pray God for peace. 2. He announces that the Gauls have attacked the camp. 3. It-is-well-known that Catiline was accused by Cicero. 4. The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage. 5. He remained there many years. 6. We see that all things are done by the wisdom of God. 7. We know that the sun is larger than the earth. 8. Troy was besieged ten years by the Greeks. 9. Ceres taught the husbandmen useful arts. 10. The king asked the citizens for money.

44.—1. Ad milites recreandos tres dies in castris manet. 2. Tres annos pestilentia in urbe sævierat. 3. Utrum, inquit, domum† an rus ibo? 4. Totam hiemem exercitus in Gallia fuerat. 5. Dionysius Syracusas navigabat. 6. Hodie discedo: cras domum rursus veniam. 7. Multa me garruli rogant. 8. Non te celavi sermonem amici. 9. Tu modo posce Deos veniam. 10. Quid me ista rogas?

1. He has taught his son the Latin language. 2. They call Antonius a traitor. 3. I shall return home. 4. Of what city were the walls two hundred feet high? 5. Did you not remain there two years? 6. We know that the body perishes, but that the soul is immortal. 7. He confesses that he has not yet written the letter. 8. Do you think that I shall see the city to-morrow? 9. He said that Crassus fell fighting bravely. 10. Do not ask me my opinion.

\* *Vitam esse*, that life is. (Obs. subject of Inf. in the acc.)

† *Domum*, home; *rus*, in the country. Acc. of place *whither*.

## SYNTAX (c).

45.—1. Flumen erat impedimento militibus. 2. Civium calamitates curæ sunt mihi. 3. Ea clades dolori nobis fuit. 4. Hæc res auxilio nobis erat. 5. Parum sapientiæ tibi est. 6. Quantum pecuniæ vobis est? 7. Bonis favemus. 8. Crassus militibus imperat. 9. Militibus a Crasso imperabitur.\* 10. Nonne victis parceretur? 11. Atheniensibus, qui nuper a nobis defecerunt, faveamus, ne Lacedæmoniis sese adjungant.

1. Let us succour the miserable. 2. The gold of the captives was (for) a prey to the soldiers. 3. The legions are (for) a protection to the city. 4. This was most useful to us. 5. Do not sea and land obey the commands of God? 6. The sun and moon shine for men. 7. He gave his son the name of Caius. 8. This place is suitable for horses. 9. Cæsar had spared the captives. 10. This girl was very like her mother. 11. Let us succour the miserable.

46.—1. Sol major est luna.† 2. Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est. 3. Formica æstate sibi parat cibum. 4. Sapientia pretiosior est cunctis opibus. 5. Plura consilio quam vi perficimus. 6. Honesta mors turpi vita melior est. 7. Odium melius est simulatione amicitiae. 8. Nihil est amabilius virtute. 9. Quid est leone fortius? 10. Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

1. His letters are more pleasant than yours. 2. What is sweeter than honey? 3. No animal is more faithful to man than the dog. 4. Virtue is not bought with money. 5. Do not wars rest in winter? 6. They hate crime through-love of virtue. 7. She is a foot taller than her mother. 8. Are you rich in gold and silver? 9. There has never been a greater city than Rome. 10. Women are weaker than men.

\* Verbs which in the Act. Voice are followed by a Dat. are only used *impersonally* in the Passive.

† The thing compared is often put in the Abl. instead of the Nom. or Acc. with *quam*.

SYNTAX (*d*).

47.—1. Imperante Augusto\* natus est Christus. 2. Regibus exactis consules creati sunt. 3. Cæsar, devictis Gallis, Romam rediit. 4. Omnibus rebus confectis, domum redibimus. 5. Omni spe salutis amissa, in arcem se recepit. 6. Castris hostium captis, ingens præda militibus datur. 7. Te duce, tuti erimus. 8. Cæna confecta, dormire voluerunt. 9. Alexander Magnus Babylone mortuus est.

1. The Tarquinii being expelled from Rome, the citizens were enjoying peace. 2. Hasdrubal having been conquered, Carthage soon perished. 3. Regulus was slain, his enemies looking on. 4. The slave will go away, his work having been finished. 5. Next day Cæsar took the town by storm. 6. Hannibal was born at Carthage. 7. With Cæsar for leader the army conquered. 8. Are you not vexed in mind? 9. Ennius was a poet great in genius.

48.—1. Nescio quid agas. 2. Cæsar Pompeium rogavit ut exercitum compararet. 3. Hostes impediit ne flumen transirent. 4. Cave ne hoc facias. 5. Vereor ne hoc faciat. 6. O puer, metuo ne debilis sis, et ut † diu vivas. 7. Haud multum abfuit quin Appius occideretur. 8. Quis est qui felix omni tempore vixerit? 9. Incertum erat qui essent et unde venirent. 10. Scribam tibi quid frater tuus acturussit.

1. Write to me what you may be doing. 2. I fear he will not do this. 3. They feared the river would impede the soldiers. 4. He asked what they might be doing. 5. Not much was wanting that we should be conquered. 6. Ask (thou) what they are going to do. 7. I know that he was killed in the battle. 8. He was asking what I had done. 9. Cæsar hopes he will conquer. 10. Take care to do well.

\* The Abl. called "Ablative absolute" comes under the rule for Abl. of *time, manner, or condition*, p. 30.

† After verbs of *fearing* *ne* means 'that' and *ut* means 'that not.'

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## I.

1. Decline *alius, ille, iste, alter* : giving their exact meanings.
2. State the different sorts of Pronouns, and give a specimen of each kind.
3. "Adjectives that end in *us* pure (i.e. after a vowel) form their comparative and superlative by prefixing *magis* and *maxime* respectively to the positive." Illustrate this rule with examples.
4. Give the perfect and supine of *curro, cano, pello, cado, fugio, quæro*. (See Dictionary.)
5. What is *ablative absolute*? Give examples and translate them into English.
6. What are the constructions of *oportet, miseret, piget, licet, pœnitet*?

## II.

1. Decline *imber, nix, palus, myrtus*, and also *domus, bos, vis, Dea*.
2. Give the perfect and supine of *tundo, mordeo, vinco, vincio, haurio, struo*.
3. "Adjectives ending in *dicus, ficus, volus* make *entior, entissimus* in the comparative and superlative." Give examples.
4. "*Athenis vixit, Romæ obiit*." Explain the apparent anomaly of these cases.
5. Distinguish between *vereor ut ita sit* and *vereor ne ita sit*.
6. By what cases would you express in Latin *point of time, duration, situation, agent, instrument*?



## III.

1. Decline *socer*, *pater*, *dexter*, *duo*, and state what words prefer *ubus* to *ibus* in the dat. and abl. plural.
2. Compare *parvus*, *maledicus*, *vetus*, *nequam*, also *dubius*, *æquus*.
3. Give the genders and genitive singular of *frons*, *fons*, *fraus*, *pecus*, *domus*, *vulgus*.
4. Distinguish between *magis* and *majus*; *idem*, *idem*; *ope*, *opere*, *operâ*, *opibus*; *jaceo*, *jacio*; *veneo*, *venio*.
5. Give the perfect active and past participle passive of *lino*, *pario*, *allicio*, *explico*, *premo*, *fremo*.
6. Enumerate verbs with which a double accusative is used; and explain what is meant by accusative of *extension*.

## IV.

1. Decline *locus*, *dies*, *fides*, *senex*, *Deus*, *Jupiter*, and also *acer*, *alter*.
2. Give the comparative and superlative of *utilis*, *nequam*, *multus*, *dives*, *impius*, *benevolens*.
3. Give the perfect indicative and present infinitive of *nolo*, *eo*, *fero*, *ferio*, *fio*, *cædo*, *occido*, *cado*, *obliviscor*, *morior*.
4. Distinguish between *Venus*, *vena*, *venum*; *habendum esse*, *habiturum esse*, *habitum iri*; *quo*, *qua*, *ubi*; *scitum*, *situm*, *citum*.
5. Give all the tenses of the Latin infinitive and conjugate the imperative, active and passive, of *rego* throughout.
6. Give the rules for the sequence of tenses in dependent sentences in Latin.

## V.

1. Decline *bos*, *mulier*, *cælum*, *locus*, in the plural only, and give the genitives of *tellus*, *vellus*, *solus*, *abies*.

2. Give the comparatives and superlatives of *acer*, *prope*, *senex*, *vetus*.

3. Distinguish between the meanings of *niteo* and *nitor*, *sto* and *sisto*, *rĕfert* and *rĕfert*, *vās* and *vās*.

4. Write out the following numerals in Latin, declining them where possible: 2, 9, 19, 80, 1000.

5. "The forms *quis*, *quid* of the interrogative pronoun are substantival, and *qui*, *quod*, adjectival." Illustrate this with examples.

6. Distinguish between: *si velit*, *si vellet*; *ejus caput*, *suum caput*; *metuit te*, *metuit tibi*; *invidere alicui*, *invidere aliquid*.

## VI.

1. Give the gender and the genitive singular of: *pecus*, *ses*, *mos*, *paries*, *supellex*, *vulgus*.

2. Compare the adjectives: *dives*, *utilis*, *nequam*, *rapax*, *egregius*.

3. What difference of meaning is there between the singular and plural of *copia*, *sedes*, *vis*, *littera*, *sal*?

4. Explain as applied to verbs the terms: *frequentative*, *inceptive*, *desiderative*, *quasi-passive*, *semi-deponent*.

5. Give the four rules of agreement called *concord*s. State the rule when in a composite subject the persons and the genders differ.

6. Account for the different cases used in: *venit Romam*, *manet Romæ*, *venit Româ*; giving the rule for each. Explain what is meant by "Locative Genitive."

## VII.

1. Decline : *pedes, sacer, arbiter, ipse, anceps*, and give the genders of *poeta, frons, amnis, vulgus, ros*.

2. Give the comparative and superlative of *bonus, malevolus, multus, humilis, inferus*.

3. Give the perfects and infinitives, active and passive, of *colligo, lacesso, tollo, reperio, tondeo*.

4. Explain the theory of a Double Accusative, and show by examples what you mean by such explanation.

5. Give all the meanings of *quum, dum, ut, si, qui*, when followed (1) by Indicative, (2) by Subjunctive.

6. What Prep. are used with two Cases in Latin, and what is the difference in meaning in each case?

## VIII.

1. Parse *plectemini, abito, questa, loquere, mavis*, and distinguish between *ovis, ōvis* ; *māne, māne* ; *dūcis, dūcis*.

2. Give the perfect, supine and infinitive of : *scindo, censeo, consentio, nunciscor, salio, fodio, fido, parco, cupio, deligo, vincio, comperio*.

3. What is the construction required with *potior, interest, consulo, misereor, suadeo, fruor* ?

4. Compound together *trans* and *jacio*, *ob* and *cedo*, *ex* and *facio*, *in* and *ratus*, *cum* and *rapio*.

5. Distinguish between *usquam unquam* ; *ille, iste* ; *pareo, pario* ; *lābor, lābor* ; *pendo, pendeo*.

6. Give the rules of Syntax that apply to the words in italics in the following : *Puero datur nomen Egerio. Pudet regem facti. Vacat culpā.*

## IX.

1. Define the terms:—Stem, Character, Subject, Predicate, Transitive and Intransitive.

2. "With a Composite Subject plural words agree"; illustrate this rule and state the rule of agreement (*a*) when the Persons differ, (*b*) when the Genders differ.

3. What is the Locative Case and what Nouns have one in use?

4. Distinguish between the Subjective genitive and the Objective genitive, giving examples of each.

5. "Many verbs which seem from their English translation to be Transitive are really Intransitive in Latin." Explain this by reference to *noceo*, *plaudo*, *obedio*.

6. What difference is there between a question introduced by *ne* and one introduced by *num*? Give examples.

## X.

1. "When the place *to* or the place *from* is not a town or small island, prepositions are used with the Acc. and Abl. respectively." Give examples of this.

2. Distinguish between *licet* and *libet*, *duo* and *bini*, *quadraginta* and *quadringenta*.

3. Decline *anser*, *vis*, *lepus*, *gener*, and compare *acer*, *facilis*, *vetus*, *malus*.

4. Parse: *filiabus*, *hortare*, *passi*, *ades*, *mares*.

5. Give the Rules of Agreement that apply to the words in Italics in (*a*) *Si tu et Tullia valetis*, *ego et Cicero valemus*; (*b*) *Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt*.

6. Illustrate the Rule: "To things without life the Neuter Gender is often attributed."

## XI.

1. Give the perfects of *juvo*, *jubeo*, *meto*, *metuo*, *metior*, *mentior*.

2. Parse : *fili*, *morēre*, *morēre*, *pejus*, *ocus*, *nupsit*.

3. Turn into the *oratio obliqua*, prefixing to each sentence the word *dixit* : (a) *Melius est, quicquid erit, pati.* (b) *Felix qui rerum potuit cognoscere causas!*

4. Give the positive degree of : *beneficentior*, *extremus*, *veterrimus*, *infimus*.

5. Translate into Latin : two, two hundred, two thousand, second, two apiece, both, twice.

6. Illustrate the Rule : "A genitive of the thing measured follows words of quantity and neuter adjectives."

## XII.

1. Give the cardinal and ordinal numbers in Latin from *one* to *thirteen*.

2. State what *cases* accompany the verbs *prosum*, *fruor*, *pœnitet*, *rogo*.

3. Put into Latin : (a) I will do it if you wish. (b) He says he will do it if you wish. (c) He said he would do it if you wished.

4. Decline *paterfamilias*, *filia*, *Aeneas*, *genu*, *domus*, *aër*.

5. What Latin nouns of the first declension are masculine? What of the second are feminine?

6. Change into the *Oratio Recta* : "Ille respondit, Si velit secum colloqui, licere."

## 1, 2.

agricola, m., husbandman  
ala, f. 1, wing  
amicitia, f., friendship  
Britannia, f., Britain  
causa, f., cause  
columba, f., dove  
corona, f., crown  
Europa, f., Europe  
femina, f., woman

filia, f., daughter  
Gallia, f., Gaul  
gloria, f., glory  
incola, m., inhabitant  
inimicitia, f., enmity  
insula, f., island  
Italia, f., Italy  
nauta, m., sailor  
ora, f., shore

patria, f., native-land  
pecunia, f., money  
poeta, m., poet  
puella, f., girl  
pugna, f., battle  
regina, f., queen  
rosa, f., rose  
Sicilia, f., Sicily

## 3, 4.

amicus, m., friend  
argentum, n., silver  
aurum, n., gold  
bellum, n., war  
Deus, God  
discipulus, m., pupil  
dominus, m., lord  
donum, n., gift

filius, m., son  
gaudium, n., joy  
gladius, m., sword  
Græcia, f., Greece  
hortus, m., garden  
liber, m., book  
magister, m., master  
morbus, m., disease

murus, m., wall  
oppidum, n., town  
porta, f., gate  
præmium, n., reward  
Rhenus, m., Rhine  
Rhodanus, m., Rhone  
servus, m., slave  
templum, n., temple

## 5, 6.

ager, agri, m. 2, field  
arbor, oris, f., tree  
æstas, ætis, f., summer  
autumnus, m. 2, autumn  
avis, f., bird  
calcar, aris, n., spur  
civis, is, m., citizen  
comes, itis, m., companion  
custos, odis, m., guardian  
dux, ucis, m., leader  
eques, itis, m., horseman  
flos, oris, m., flower  
frater, tris, m., brother

frigus, oris, n., cold  
hamus, m. 2, hook  
hiems, mis, f., winter  
hostis, is, m., enemy  
ira, f. 1, anger  
iudex, icis, m., judge  
lapis, idis, m., stone  
leo, onis, m., lion  
lex, legis, f., law  
mare, is, n., sea  
mater, tris, f., mother  
miles, itis, m., soldier  
mors, tis, f., death

natura, f. 1, nature  
nidus, m. 2, nest  
pater, tris, m., father  
pax, cis, f., peace  
pedites, itis, m., foot soldier  
pisces, is, m., fish  
pomum, n. 2, apple  
rete, is, n., net  
rex, regis, m., king  
scelus, aris, n., crime  
soror, oris, f., sister  
ver, varis, n., spring

## 7, 8.

acies, ei, f. 5, line of battle  
acus, f. 4, needle  
acutus, a, um, sharp  
auditus, m. 4, hearing  
auris, is, f. 3, ear  
cornu, n. 4, horn  
decus, oris, n. 3, ornament  
dies, ei, m. f. 5, day  
dolor, oris, m. 3, grief, pain  
equitatus, m. 4, cavalry  
exercitus, m. 4, army  
facies, ei, f. 5, face

fides, ei, f. 5, faith, fidelity  
folium, n. 2, leaf  
fructus, m. 4, fruit  
gelu, n. 4, frost  
genu, n. 4, knee  
initium, n. 2, beginning  
instrumentum, n. 2, instru-  
ment  
magistratus, m. 4, magis-  
trate  
malum, n., ill, evil  
manus, f. 4, hand

oculus, m. 2, eye  
peditatus, m. 4, infantry  
planities, ei, f. 5, plain  
portus, m. 4, harbour  
quercus, f. 4, oak  
res, rei, f. 5, thing  
segnities, ei, f. 5, indolence,  
slothfulness  
spes, ei, f. 5, hope  
taurus, m. 2, bull  
visus, m. 4, seeing

**9, 10.**

[illegible]

thumna, f. 4, house  
elephantus, m. 2, elephant  
gratus, a, um, pleasing  
honor, oris, m. 3, honour  
Jupiter, Jovis, m., Jupiter  
inagnus, a, um, great  
moleculus, a, um, trouble-  
some  
monumentum, n. 2, monu-  
ment  
noxius, a, um, injurious  
nubes, is, f. 3, cloud  
nullus, a, um, no, not any  
okur, oris, m. 3, scent, smell  
parvus, a, um, small  
periculum, n. 2, danger  
peritus, a, um, skilful  
preda, f. 1, booty, prey

profundus, a, um, *deep*  
pulcher, ra, rum, *beautiful*  
rapidus, a, um, *rapid*  
sacer, cra, crum, *sacred*  
sidus, eris, n. 3, *star*  
solus, a, um, *alone*  
tempestas, atis, f. 3, *tempest*  
urbs, bis, f. 3, *city*  
vallis, is, f. 3, *valley*  
varius, a, um, *various*  
vestis, is, f. 3, *garment*  
virgo, inis, f. 3, *maiden*  
virtus, utis, f. 3, *virtue*  
vis, p. vires, f., *strength*  
vita, f. 1, *life*  
voluptas, atis, f. 3, *pleasure*  
totus, a, um, *whole*

**11. 12.**

acer, acris, acro, sharp, keen  
 alius, a, ud, other  
 arcus coelestis, f., rain-bow  
 auxilax, acia, bold  
 brevia, e, short  
 carmen, inla, n. 2, song  
 carus, a, um, dear  
 celer, eris, ere, swift  
 consilium, n. 2, plan,  
 counsel  
 culpa, f. 1, blame, fault  
 difficilis, e, difficult  
 dives, itis, rich  
 divitiæ, arum, f., riches

doctus, a, um, *learned*  
facilis, e, *easy*  
fidelis, e, *faithful*  
furor, oris, m., *madness*  
Græcus, a, um, *Greek*  
humanus, a, um, *human*  
immortalis, e, *immortal*  
indoctus, a, um, *unlearned*  
ingens, entis, *immense*  
laus, laudis, f. 3, *praise*  
levis, e, *light*  
mortalis, e, *mortal*  
navis, is, f. 3, *ship*  
neuter, tra. trum, *neither*

omnis, e, *all, every*  
 os, oris, n. 3, *mouth*  
 pauper, eris, *poor*  
 prudens, entis, *prudent*  
 rapax, acis, *ravenous*  
 Romanus, a, um, *Roman*  
 sedes, is, f. 3, *seat*  
 tres, tria, *three*  
 uter, utra, utrum, *which of*  
 two  
 velox, ocis, *swift*  
 vetus, eris, *old*  
 victor, oris, 3, *conqueror*  
 vinum, n. 2, *wine*

**13. 14.**

adulatio, onis, *f., flattery*  
amabilis, e, *lovely*  
aquila, *f., eagle*  
asper, era, erum, *rough,*  
*rugged*  
clarus, a, um, *renowned*  
crus, cruris, *n. 3, leg*  
debilis, e, *feeble, weak*  
dulcis, e, *sweet*  
ferrum, *n. 2, iron*  
gracilis, e, *slender*  
lepus, oris, *m. 3, hare*  
longus, a, um, *long*

luna, *f.* 1, *moon*  
lux, lucis, *f.* 3, *light*  
malus, *a*, um, *bad, wicked*  
metallum, *n.* 2, *metal*  
miser, era, erum, *miserable, wretched*  
mons, montis, *m.* 3, *mountain*  
nihil, *n.* indec., *nothing*  
nox, noctis, *f.* 3, *night*  
odium, *n.* 2, *hatred*  
opus, eris, *n.* 3, *work*  
orator, oris, *m.* 3, *orator*

parvus, a, um, *small*  
potens, entis, *powerful*  
præstans,antis, *excellent*  
radix, icis, *f. 3, root*  
sapientia, *f. 1, wisdom*  
similis, e, *like (with dat.)*  
simulatio, onis, *f. 3, pre-  
tence*  
sonitus, m, *4, sound*  
suavis, e, *sweet*  
timidus, a, um, *timid*  
validus, a, um, *strong*

## 15, 16.

altus, a, um, *high*  
 beatus, a, um, *happy, blessed*  
 contentus, a, um, *content*  
 felix, icis, *happy, successful*

fons, fontis, m. 3, *source*  
 jucundus, a, um, *pleasant*  
 lætus, a, um, *joyful*  
 memor, oris, *mindful*  
 memoria, f. 1, *memory*

nomen, inis, n. 3, *name*  
 notus, a, um, *known*  
 parens, entis, m., *parent*  
 pars, partis, f. 3, *part*  
 victoria, f. 1, *victory*

## 17, 18.

absūm, *I am absent*  
 adsūm, *I am present, side with*  
 animus, m. 2, *soul, mind*  
 auxilium, n. 2, *help*  
 corpus, oris, n. 3, *body*  
 cupiditas, atis, f. 3, *desire*  
 desūm, *I am wanting*

fidels, e, *faithful*  
 fortis, e, *brave*  
 frigus, oris, n. 3, *cold*  
 insum, *I am in*  
 intersum, *I am among*  
 inutilis, e, *useless*  
 obsum, *I am hurtful, injure*

presūm, *I am at the head of*  
 prosum, *I am serviceable, do good*  
 si (conj.), *if*  
 supersum, *I survive*  
 ut (conj.), *in order that*  
 virga, f. 1, *twig*

## 19, 20.

ædifico, 1, *build*  
 amo, 1, *love (to)*  
 castigo, 1, *chastise*  
 do, dedi, datum, dare, 1, *give*  
 dubito, 1, *doubt (to)*  
 dubium, n. 2, *doubt*  
 emendo, 1, *improve*

erro, 1, *err*  
 expugno, 1, *take by storm*  
 fortiter (adv.), *bravely*  
 habito, 1, *inhabit*  
 laudo, 1, *praise (to)*  
 muto, 1, *change (to)*  
 nemo, inis, m. 3, *no one*

oppugno, 1, *assault (to)*  
 paro, 1, *prepare, get*  
 pugno, 1, *fight (to)*  
 quin (conj.), *but that*  
 servo, 1, *save, preserve*  
 vasto, 1, *lay waste*  
 vitupero, 1, *blame (to)*

## 21, 22.

ars, artis, f. 3, *art*  
 cantus, m. 4, *singing*  
 coerceo, 2, *restrain, curb*  
 consilium, n. 2, *plan, counsel*  
 debeo, 2, *owe (ought)*  
 exemplum, n. 2, *example*

floro, 2, *bloom (to)*  
 habeo, 2, *have*  
 lingua, f. 1, *tongue*  
 moneo, 2, *advise, admonish*  
 noceo, 2, *do harm, injure*  
 (with dat.)

pareo, 2, *obey (with dat.)*  
 præbeo, 2, *afford*  
 rectè (adv.), *rightly*  
 temeritas, atis, f. 3, *rashness*

## 23, 24.

absūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *consume (to)*  
 ad (with acc.), *to, near*  
 Aegypti, m. 2, *Egyptians*  
 amitto, misi, missum, 3, *lose*  
 Cæsar, aris, m. 3, *Cæsar*  
 civitas, atis, f. 3, *state*  
 colo, colui, cultum, 3, *worship, cultivate*  
 copias, f. 1, *forces*

dico, dixi, dictum, 3, *say, tell*  
 disco, didici, —, 3, *learn*  
 duo, duxi, ductum, 3, *lead*  
 dum, *while*  
 in (with acc.) *into*  
 instruo, uxi, uctum, 3, *arrange*  
 lego, legi, lectum, 3, *read*  
 mitto, misi, missum, 3, *send*  
 mundus, m. 2, *world*

ne (conj.), *lest, that not*  
 num, *whether*  
 pono, posui, positum, 3, *place (to)*  
 rego, rexi, rectum, 3, *rule (to)*  
 scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *write*  
 utrum — an, *whether — or*  
 verus, a, um, *true*



## 25, 26.

audio, 4, *hear*  
 biduo, *in two days*  
 Capitolium, n. 2, *Capitol*  
 captivus, m. 2, *captive, prisoner*  
 Cicero, onis, m. 3, *Cicero*  
 convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *assemble*  
 decimus, a, um, *tenth*

discipulus, m. 2, *pupil*  
 erudio, 4, *train up*  
 finio, 4, *finish*  
 hora, f. 1, *hour*  
 huc (*adv.*), *hither, here*  
 mors, mortis, f., *death*  
 multitudo, inis, f. 3, *multitude*  
 munio, 4, *fortify*

obedio, 4 (*with dat.*), *obey*  
 potestas, atis, f. 3, *power*  
 punio, 4, *punish*  
 scio, 4, *know*  
 turpis, e, *base, disgraceful*  
 vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *come*  
 vita, f. 1, *life*  
 vix (*adv.*), *scarcely*

## 27, 28.

adventus, m. 4, *arrival*  
 bene (*adv.*), *well*  
 deo, ōvi, ōtum, 2, *destroy*  
 doceo, ui, doctum, 2, *teach*  
 educo, 1, *educate*

fugo, 1, *put to flight*  
 praelum, n. 2, *battle*  
 prudens, entis, *prudent*  
 subitus, a, um, *sudden*  
 subito (*adv.*), *suddenly*

superio, 1, *overcome*  
 terreo, 2, *terrify, frighten*  
 timeo, ui, — 2, *fear (to)*  
 vulnero, 1, *wound (to)*

## 29, 30.

consumo, umpsi, umptum, 3, *consume*  
 consulo, ului, ultum, 3, *consult*  
 custodio, 4, *guard*  
 defendo, di, sum, 3, *defend*  
 devinco, ici, ictum, 3, *vanquish*

dolor, oris, m. 3, *grief, pain*  
 epistola, f. 1, *letter*  
 flagitium, n. 2, *crime*  
 fulmen, inis, n. 3, *lightning*  
 fundo, fudi, fustum, 3, *route*  
 gens, gentis, f. 3, *nation*  
 ignis, m. 3, *fire*  
 iubeo, jussi, jussum, 2, *order*

obses, idis, m. 3, *hostage*  
 pars, partis, f. 3, *part*  
 repello, uli, ulsum, 3, *repel*  
 restinguo, 3, *extinguish*  
 urbs, urbis, f. 3, *city*  
 ventus, m. 2, *wind*  
 vincio, xi, ctum, 4, *bind*  
 vinco, vici, victum, 3, *conquer*

## 31, 32.

admiror, 1, *admire*  
 ager, ra, rum, *sick*  
 arbitror, 1, *consider*  
 aspernor, 1, *despise*  
 caseus, m. 2, *cheese*  
 servus, m. 2, *stag*  
 confiteor, fessus sum, 2, *confess*  
 diligenter (*adv.*), *carefully*  
 fortuna, f. 1, *fortune*  
 fruor, fructus sum, 3, *enjoy*  
 gero, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry*

hortor, 1, *exhort*  
 imitor, 1, *imitate*  
 intueor, 2, *look into*  
 lac, lactis, n. 3, *milk*  
 loquor, locutus sum, 3, *speaks*  
 partior, 4, *separate, divide*  
 philomela, f. 1, *nightingale*  
 potior, 4, *take possession of, obtain*  
 peccatum, n. 2, *sin*  
 precor, 1, *pray*

sequor, secutus sum, 3, *follow*  
 silva, f. 1, *forest, wood*  
 utor, usus sum, 3, *use*  
 veneror, 1, *reverence, worship*  
 venia, f. 1, *pardon*  
 venor, 1, *hunt*  
 vereor, 2, *fear, reverence*  
 vescor, 3, *feed on*  
 via, f. 1, *path, way*

## 33, 34.

accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *receive*  
 accipiter, tris, m. 3, *hawk*  
 afficio, feci, factum, 3, *affect, endow with*  
 annulus, m. 2, *ring*  
 aureus, a, um, *golden*  
 capio, cēpi, captum, 3, *take, catch*  
 conficio, feci, factum, 3, *finish, accomplish*  
 conficio, jeci, jectum, 3, *throw*

cupio, 3, *desire*  
 diripio, ripui, reptum, 3, *plunder*  
 ducenti, m, a, *two hundred*  
 facio, feci, factum, 3, *make*  
 flumen, inis, n. 3, *river*  
 fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3, *flee*  
 interficio, feci, factum, 3, *kill, slay*  
 iter, itineris, n. 3, *journey*  
 jucundus, a, um, *pleasant*  
 libertas, atis, f. 3, *liberty*  
 nimis (*adv.*), *too much*

quinquaginta, *fifty*  
 sapientia, entis, *wise*  
 sapio, pivi, —, 3, *be wise*  
 pes, pedis, m. 3, *foot*  
 princeps, cipis, m. 3, *prince*  
 servitus, utis, f. 3, *slavery*  
 suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *undertake*  
 tempus, oris, n. 3, *time*  
 trajicio, jeci, jectum, 3, *cross*  
 turris, is, f. 3, *tower*  
 vulnus, eris, 3, *wound*

## 35, 36.

affero, attuli, allatum, *irr.*,  
bring  
amor, oris, *m.* 3, love  
castra, *n. pl.* 2, camp  
casus, *m.* 4, chance  
cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, yield,  
retire  
conféro, tuli, collatum, *irr.*,  
bring together, betake  
demento, 1, madden  
discedo, cessi, cessum, 3,  
depart  
eo, ivi, itum, *irr.*, go  
fero, tuli, latum, bear, carry  
fio, factus sum, *irr.*, be-  
come

fraus, fraudis, *f.* 3, dis-  
honesty  
improbis, *a, um*, wicked  
injuria, *f.* 1, injury  
inquam, *def.*, say  
lupus, *m.* 2, wolf  
malo, malui, *irr.*, prefer,  
have rather  
maneo, mansi, mansum, 2,  
remain, stay  
modus, *m.* 2, manner, way  
nascor, natus sum, 3, be  
born  
nolo, nolui, *irr.*, be unwill-  
ing  
odi, *def.*, hate

perdo, didi, ditum, 3, lose,  
ruin  
pœna, *f.* 1, punishment  
patienter (*adv.*), patiently  
possum, potui, *irr.*, be able  
prius (*adv.*), before  
prudentia, *f.* 1, prudence  
redeo, redii, reditum, re-  
turn, come back  
respondeo, di, sum, 3, answer  
senectus, uis, *f.* 3, old age  
sequor, secutus sum, 3,  
follow  
transeo, ii, itum, cross  
volo, volui, *irr.*, wish (to)  
voluntas, atis, *f.* 3, wish

## 37, 38.

cædes, *is, f.* 3, slaughter  
committo, isi, issum, 3, en-  
gage  
decipio, cæpi, ceptum, 3,  
deceive  
dedecet, *imp.*, it is unde-  
coming  
exeo, ii, itum, *irr.*, go out  
infamia, *f.* 1, infamy  
intro, 1, enter  
irascor, iratus sum, 3, get  
angry

licet, *imp.*, it is lawful  
miseret, *imp.*, pity  
ningit, *imp.*, snows  
nefarius, *a, um*, impious  
oportet, *imp.*, behoves  
paupertas, atis, *f.* 3, po-  
verty  
pœnitet, *imp.*, repents  
profiscor, profectus sum,  
3, depart, set out  
pudet, *imp.*, shames

raro (*adv.*), seldom  
sanguis, inis, *m.* 3, blood  
stultitia, *f.* 1, folly  
taceo, 2, be silent  
tam, so  
tantus, *a, um*, so great  
tot, so many  
tonat, *imp.*, thunder  
tædet, disgusts  
vehementer, warmly  
vesperascit, gets late

## 39, 40.

atrox, ocis, cruel, fierce  
certamen, inis, *n.* 3, contest  
circa, round  
contra, against  
coram, in presence of  
cultura, *f.* 1, cultivation  
cura, *f.* 1, care  
de, concerning  
dulcis, *e*, sweet  
epistola, *f.* 1, letter  
fertilis, *e*, fertile

fines, *m. pl.* 3, boundaries  
inter, among, between  
legatus, *m.* 2, ambassador  
legio, onis, *f.* 3, legion  
libertas, atis, *f.* 3, liberty  
machina, *f.* 1, engine  
morio, mortuus sum, 3, die  
loquor, locutus sum, 3, speak  
ob (*prep.*), on account of  
otium, *n.* 2, rest, repose  
ovis, *is, f.* 3, sheep

per, through  
plebs, plebis, *f.* 3, populace  
præter, besides  
promoveo, mōvi, motum, 2,  
move forward  
ratio, onis, *f.* 3, reason  
responsum, *n.* 2, answer  
sedeo, sēdi, sessum, sit  
silentium, *n.* 2, silence  
sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3,  
take

## 41, 42.

æternus, *a, um*, eternal  
afflatus, *m.* 4, inspiration  
aliquis, certain  
aut, either  
bis, twice

cito (*adv.*), quickly, soon  
creo, 1, create  
cresco, crevi, cretum, 3,  
grow  
delecto, 1, charm, please

divinus, *a, um*, divine  
expectatio, onis, *f.* 3, expec-  
tation  
forma, *f.* 1, beauty  
fragilis, *e, f.* frail

fulgeo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, <i>shine</i>	miseror, 1, <i>pity</i>	otiosus, a, um, <i>idle</i>
intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3, <i>understand</i>	necessarius, a, um, <i>neces- sary</i>	pariter (adv.), <i>equally</i>
moror, 1, <i>delay</i>	nescio, 4, <i>know not</i>	principium, n. 2, <i>beginning</i>
	nomen, inis, n. 3, <i>name</i>	virga, f. 1, <i>twig</i>

## 43, 44.

ecuso, 1, <i>accuse</i>	hodiè (adv.), <i>to-day</i>	posco, poposci, poscitum, 3, <i>demand</i>
alo, def., <i>say</i>	ibi, <i>there</i>	proditor, oris, m. 3, <i>traitor</i>
cado, cecidi, casum, 3, <i>fall</i>	imperator, oris, 3, <i>general</i>	recreo, 1, <i>refresh</i>
celo, 1, <i>conceal, hide</i>	inde, <i>thence</i>	rogo, 1, <i>ask</i>
constat, it is <i>agreed</i>	iter, itineris, n. 3, <i>journey</i>	rursus (adv.), <i>again</i>
cras (adv.), <i>to-morrow</i>	Latinus, a, um, <i>Latin</i>	sævio, il, itum, 4, <i>rage</i>
decem, <i>ten</i>	modo, <i>just now</i>	saluto, 1, <i>salute, greet</i>
discedo, cessi, cessum, 3, <i>depart</i>	navigo, 1, <i>sail</i>	scriptor, oris, 3, <i>writer</i>
diutius (comp.), <i>longer</i>	nondum, <i>not yet</i>	sententia, f. 1, <i>opinion</i>
ducenti, æ, a, <i>two hundred</i>	nuntio, 1, <i>announce</i>	sermo, onis, m. 3, <i>speech</i>
garrulus, a, um, <i>talkative, gossip</i>	obsideo, sædi, sessum, 2, <i>besiege</i>	sex, sis
	pestilentia, f. 1, <i>pestilence</i>	somnium, n. 2, <i>dream</i>

## 45, 46.

calamitas, atis, f. 3, <i>mis- fortune</i>	impero, 1, <i>command</i>	pretiosus, a, um, <i>precious</i>
cibus, m. 2, <i>food</i>	ineptus, a, um, <i>silly</i>	perficio, feci, lectum, 3, <i>ac- complish</i>
cunctus, a, um, <i>all</i>	mandatum, n. 2, <i>order</i>	quantum, <i>how much</i>
emo, emi, emptum, 3, <i>buy</i>	mel, mellis, n. 3, <i>honey</i>	quiesco, èvi, ètum, 3, <i>rest</i>
faveo, favi, fautum, 2, <i>favour</i>	odi, def., <i>hate</i>	risus, m. 4, <i>laughter</i>
formica, f. 1, <i>ant</i>	opes, opum, f. pl. 3, <i>riches, resources</i>	similis, e, <i>like</i>
idoneus, a, um, <i>suitable</i>	parum, <i>little</i>	succurro, ri, sum, 3, <i>suc- cour</i>
impedimentum, n. 2, <i>hindrance</i>	plus, pluris, <i>more</i>	

## 47, 48.

ago, ègi, actum, 3, <i>act, do</i>	haud, <i>not</i>	proximus, a, um, <i>next</i>
amitto, misi, missum, 3, <i>lose</i>	impero, 1, <i>command</i>	salus, utilis, f. 3, <i>safety</i>
arx, arcis, f. 3, <i>citadel</i>	impedio, 4, <i>prevent</i>	specto, 1, <i>look at</i>
caveo, cavi, cautum, 2, <i>take care</i>	incertus, a, um, <i>uncertain</i>	Tarquinii, m. 2, <i>Tarquins</i>
Christus, m. 2, <i>Christ</i>	ingenium, n. 2, <i>genius</i>	tutus, a, um, <i>safe</i>
comparo, 1, <i>prepare, get to- gether</i>	metuo, tui, tutum, 3, <i>fear</i>	unde (adv.) <i>whence</i>
exigo, ègi, actum, 3, <i>drive out</i>	nascor, natus sum, 3, <i>be born</i>	vereor, veritus sum, 2, <i>fear</i>
	oraculum, n. 2, <i>oracle</i>	vexo, 1, <i> vex</i>
		vivo, vixi, victum, 3, <i>live</i>

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A, ab, <i>prep.</i> with abl., <i>from, by</i>	agricola, æ, <i>m. husbandman</i>
abeo, ii, itum, ire, 4, <i>go away</i>	ala, æ, <i>f. wing</i>
absum, abfui, abesse, <i>be absent</i>	albus, a, um, <i>white</i>
absūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, <i>consume</i>	Alexander, dri, <i>m. Alexander</i>
accēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, <i>approach</i>	aliquis, quid, <i>some one, certain</i>
accīdo, idi, —, 3, <i>happen</i>	alius, a, ud, <i>one, other</i>
accīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, <i>receive</i>	allicio, lexi, lectum, 3, <i>entice</i>
accipiter, tris, <i>m. hawk</i>	Alpēs, ium, <i>m. pl. Alps</i>
acer, cris, cre, <i>keen, sharp</i>	alter, tera, terum, <i>one of two, the one, the other</i>
acies, ei, <i>f. line of battle</i>	altus, a, um, <i>high</i>
acus, ūs, <i>f. needle</i>	amabilia, e, <i>lovely</i>
acūtus, a, um, <i>sharp</i>	amicitia, æ, <i>f. friendship</i>
ad, <i>prep.</i> to, at, near	amicus, i, <i>m. friend</i>
adeo, ii, itum, 4, <i>go to</i>	amitto, mīsi, missum, 3, <i>lose</i>
adjungo, xi, ctum, <i>join</i>	amor, ōris, <i>m. love</i>
admiror, atus, 1, <i>wonder at, admire</i>	animal, ālis, <i>n. animal</i>
adsum, adfui, adesse, <i>stand by, side with</i>	animus, i, <i>m. mind, soul</i>
adulatio, ōnis, <i>f. flattery</i>	annulus, i, <i>m. ring</i>
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ædificium, ii, <i>n. building</i>	aquila, æ, <i>f. eagle</i>
ædifico, āvi, ātum, 1, <i>build</i>	arbitror, 1, <i>consider</i>
æger, gra, grum, <i>sick</i>	arbor, ōris, <i>f. tree</i>
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æternus, a, um, <i>eternal</i>	armā, ōrum, <i>n. pl. arms</i>
afficio, fēcī, fectum, <i>endow</i>	ars, artis, <i>f. art</i>
affēro, attūli, allatum, 3, <i>bring</i>	arx, arois, <i>f. citadel</i>
afflatus, ūs, <i>m. inspiration</i>	Asia, æ, <i>f. Asia</i>
ager, gri, <i>m. field</i>	asper, era, erum, <i>rough, rugged</i>
ago, ēgi, actum, 3, <i>act, do</i>	aspernor, natus, 1, <i>despise</i>
	āter, tra, trum, <i>black, dark</i>
	atrox, ōcis, <i>cruel, fierce</i>
	attentus, a, um, <i>attentive</i>

auctumnus, i, m. *autumn*  
 audax, ācis, *bold*  
 auditus, ūs, m. *hearing*  
 aureus, a, um, *golden*  
 auris, is, f. *ear*  
 aurum, i, n. *gold*  
 auxilium, i, n. *help, assistance*  
 avis, is, f. *bird*

Beatus, a, um, *happy, blessed*  
 bellum, i, n. *war*  
 bene, adv. *well*  
 bis, *twice*  
 bonus, a, um, *good*  
 brevis, e, *short*  
 Britannia, æ, f. *Britain*  
 Britanni, ōrum, m. *Britons*

Cado, cecidi, cāsum, 3, *fall*  
 cades, is, f. *slaughter*  
 Cæsar, āris, *Cæsar*  
 calcār, āris, n. *spur*  
 cānis, is, m. *dog*  
 cantus, ūs, m. *singing, song*  
 cāput, Itis, n. *head*  
 carmen, Inis, n. *song*  
 Carthago, Inis, f. *Carthage*  
 cārus, a, um, *dear*  
 cāseus, i, m. *cheese*  
 castigo, avi, atum, 1, *chastise*  
 castra, orum, n. pl. *camp*  
 cāsus, ūs, m. *chance*  
 Catilina, æ, m. *Catiline*  
 caveo, cavi, cautum, 2, *take care*  
 causa, æ, f. *cause*  
 cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *yield, retire*  
 celer, ēris, ēre, *swift*  
 celo, avi, atum, *conceal*  
 certamen, inis, n. *contest*  
 certus, a, um, *certain*  
 Christus, i, m. *Christ*

cervus, i, m. *stag*  
 Cicero, ōnis, m. *Cicero*  
 circa, circum, *around*  
 cito, *quickly, soon*  
 civis, is, m. *citizen*  
 civitas, ātis, f. *state*  
 clādes, is, f. *slaughter, disaster*  
 clārus, a, um, *renowned*  
 classis, is, f. 3, *fleet*  
 coerceo, ui, itum, 2, *restrain*  
 cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3, *cultivate, worship*  
 cōlor, ōris, m. *colour*  
 cōlumba, æ, f. *dove*  
 cōmes, Itis, m. *companion*  
 cōmitor, ātus, 1, *accompany*  
 committo, isi, iasum, 3, *engage (battle)*  
 comparo, avi, atum, 1, *get together*  
 confēro, tuli, collatum, 3, *bring together, betake*  
 conficio, feci, sectum, 3, *accomplish*  
 confiteor, fessus, 2, *confess*  
 conficio, jēci, jectum, 3, *throw*  
 conscientia, æ, f. *conscience*  
 consilium, i, n. *plan, counsel*  
 constat, imp. *it is agreed*  
 constituo, ui, ūtum, *settle, determine*  
 consuetudo, inis, f. *habit*  
 consūl, ūlis, m. *consul*  
 consūlo, lui, ltum, 3, *consult*  
 constāmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *consume*  
 contemno, tempsi, temptum, 3, *despise*  
 contendo, di, sum and tum, 3, *hasten*  
 contentus, a, um, *content*  
 contra, prep. *against*  
 convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *assemble*  
 cōpis, arum, f. pl. *forces*

cōram, *in the presence of*  
cornu, ūs, *n. horn*  
cōrōna, æ, *f. crown*  
corpus, ōris, *n. body*  
cras, *to-morrow* -  
creātor, ōris, *m. creator*  
creo, avi, atum, 1, *create, make*  
creco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *grow*  
crūdēlis, e, *cruel*  
crus, crūris, *n. leg*  
culpa, æ, *blame, fault*  
cum, *prep. with*  
cunctus, a, um, *all (together)*  
cūpīdītas, ātis, *f. desire*  
cūpio, īvi, itum, 3, *desire*  
cūra, æ, *f. care*  
cūro, avi, atum, 1, *take care*  
custōdio, īvi, itum, 4, *guard*  
custos, ōdis, *m. guardian*

Dē, *prep. concerning, from*  
dea, æ, *goddess*  
dēbeo, uī, itum, 2, *owe (ought)*  
dēbilis, e, *weak, feeble*  
decem, *ten*  
dēcet, decuit, 2, *it is seemly*  
dēcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *deceive*  
dēcus, ōris, *n. ornament*  
dēdēcet, *imp. it is unseemly*  
dēfendo, di, sum, 3, *defend*  
dēlecto, avi, atum, 1, *delight*  
dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *destroy*  
Delphi, ōrum, *m. pl. Delphi*  
dēmento, avi, atum, 1, *madden*  
dēsēro, uī, tum, 3, *abandon*  
dēsum, fui, esse, *be wanting*  
Deus, i, *m. God*  
dico, dixi, dictum, 3, *say, tell*  
dies, ēi, *m. & f. day*  
diffīcilis, e, *difficult*  
diligens, entis, *diligent, careful*  
diligenter, *adv. carefully*  
dīmītto, misi, missum, 3, *dismiss*

dīrīpio, ripui, reptum, 3, *plunder*  
discipulus, i, *m. pupil*  
disco, didici, —, 3, *learn*  
diū, *long*; diutiūs, *longer*  
dives, Itis, *rich*  
divītīæ, arum, *f. pl. riches*  
do, dēdi, dātum, 1, *give*  
dōceo, cui, ctum, 2, *teach*  
doctus, a, um, *learned*  
dōlor, ōris, *m. pain, grief*  
dōmiciliū, i, *n. abode*  
dōmīna, æ, *f. mistress*  
dōmīnus, i, *m. lord*  
dōnum, i, *n. gift*  
dormio, īvi, itum, 4, *sleep*  
dūbīto, avi, atum, 1, *doubt*  
ducenti, æ, a, *two hundred*  
dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *lead*  
dulcis, e, *sweet*  
dum, *while*  
dūrus, a, um, *hard*  
dux, dūcis, *m. leader*

E, ex, *out of, from*  
ēlēphantus, i, *m. elephant*  
ēmendo, avi, atum, 1, *improve*  
ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *buy*  
ēques, Itis, *m. horseman*  
ēquitatus, ūs, *m. cavalry*  
ēquus, i, *m. horse*  
erro, avi, atum, 1, *err*  
ērūdio, īvi, itum, 4, *train up*  
ētīam, *also, even*  
Eurōpa, æ, *f. Europe*  
exemplum, i, *n. example*  
exeo, ii, itum, 4, *go out*  
exercītus, ūs, *m. army*  
exīgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *banish*  
expello, puli, pulsum, 3, *drive out*  
expugno, avi, atum, 1, *take by storm*  
extra, *outside of*

Fācies, ēi, *f. face, countenance*  
 fācilis, e, *easy*  
 fācio, feci, factum, 3, *do, make*  
 fāveo, fāvi, fāutum, 2, *favour*  
 fēlix, iois, *happy, fortunate*  
 fēmīna, æ, *f. woman*  
 fēro, tūli, lātum, 3, *bear, carry*  
 fērox, ōcis, *fierce*  
 ferrum, i, n. *iron*  
 fidēlis, e, *faithful*  
 fides, ēi, *f. faith, fidelity*  
 filia, æ, *f. daughter*  
 filius, i, m. *son*  
 finio, ivi, itum, 4, *finish, end*  
 fio, factus sum, fieri, *become*  
 flōreo, ui, —, 2, *flourish, bloom*  
 flōs, flōris, *m. flower*  
 flūmen, inis, n. *river, current*  
 flūvius, i, m. *river*  
 fons, fontis, m. *source, fountain*  
 formica, æ, *f. ant*  
 fortis, e, *brave, strong*  
 fortiter, adv. *bravely*  
 fortūna, æ, *f. fortune*  
 frāter, tris, m. *brother*  
 fraus, fraudis, *f. dishonesty*  
 frīgus, ōris, n. *cold*  
 fructus, ūs, m. *fruit*  
 fruor, fruitus and fructus, 3, *enjoy*  
 fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, *flee*  
 fulgeo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, *shine*  
 fulmen, inis, n. *lightning*  
 fungor, functus, 2, *discharge*  
 fūror, ōris, m. *madness*

Gallia, æ, *f. Gaul*  
 gaudium, i, n. *joy*  
 gelu, n. 4, *frost*  
 genu, ūs, n. *knee*  
 glādius, i, m. *sword*  
 glōria, æ, *f. glory*  
 grācilis, e, *slender*  
 Græcia, æ, *f. Greece*  
 Græcus, a, um, *Greek*

grātus, a, um, *pleasing*  
 hābeo, ui, itum, 2, *have*  
 habito, avi, atum, 1, *dwell, in-*  
     *habit*  
 hamus, m. 2, *hook*  
 Hannibal, ālis, m. *Hannibal*  
 haud, *not*  
 hēri, *yesterday*  
 hiems, hiēmis, *f. winter*  
 hōmo, inis, m. *man*  
 hōnor, ōris, m. *honour*  
 hōra, æ, *f. hour*  
 hortor, atus, 1, *exhort, urge*  
 hortus, i, m. *garden*  
 hostis, is, m. *enemy*  
 hūmanus, a, um, *human*

Ibi, adv., *there*  
 idoneus, a, um, *suitable*  
 ignoratio, onis, *f. ignorance*  
 imāgo, inis, *f. image*  
 imitor, atus, 1, *imitate*  
 immortalis, e, *immortal*  
 impērātor, ōris, m. *general*  
 impēro, avi, atum, 1, *command*  
 imprōbus, a, um, *wicked*  
 in, in, into  
 incendium, i, n. *fire, conflagra-*  
     *tion*  
 incertus, a, um, *uncertain*  
 incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *begin*  
 inecola, æ, m. *inhabitant*  
 indoctus, a, um, *unlearned*  
 ineo, ii, itum, *go into, enter*  
 ineptus, a, um, *silly*  
 infāmia, æ, *f. infamy*  
 ingens, entis, *immense*  
 inimicitia, æ, *f. enmity*  
 initium, i, n. *beginning*  
 instituo, ui, utum, 3, *appoint*  
 instrūmentum, i, n. *instrument*  
 instruo, xi, ctum, 3, *arrange*  
 insul, æ, *f. island*  
 insum, fui, esse, *be in*

intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3, *understand*  
 inter, *prep. among, between*  
 interficio, feci, factum, 3, *kill*  
 intra, *prep. within*  
 intro, avi, atum, 1, *enter*  
 intueor, itus, 2, *look into*  
 ira, æ, *f. anger*  
 irascor, atus, 1, *be angry*  
 Italia, æ, *f. Italy*  
 iter, itinēris, *n. journey*

Jacio, jēci, jactum, 3, *throw*  
 jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2, *order, bid*  
 jūcundus, a, um, *pleasant*  
 jūdex, icis, *m. judge*  
 Jupiter, Jovis, *m. Jupiter*

Lābor, ōris, *m. labour*  
 lac, lactis, *n. milk*  
 lætus, a, um, *joyful*  
 lāpis, idis, *m. stone*  
 Lātinus, a, um, *Latin*  
 laudo, avi, atum, 1, *praise (to)*  
 laus, laudis, *f. praise*  
 lēgātus, i, *m. ambassador*  
 lēgio, ōnis, *f. legion*  
 lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *read*  
 leo, leonis, *m. lion*  
 lēpus, ōris, *m. hare*  
 lēvis, e, *light*  
 lex, lēgis, *f. law*  
 liber, libri, *m. book*  
 libertas, ātis, *f. freedom*  
 libet, libuit, *imp. it pleases*  
 licet, licuit, *imp. it is lawful*  
 lingua, æ, *f. tongue, language*  
 longus, a, um, *long*  
 loquor, locutus, 3, *speak*  
 lūdo, lusi, lusum, 3, *play*  
 lūna, æ, *f. moon*  
 lupus, i, *m. wolf*  
 lux, lūcis, *f. light*

Machina, *f. engine of war*  
 māgister, tri, *m. master*  
 māgistratus, ūs, *m. magistrate*  
 magnus, a, um, *great*  
 māle, ill, *badly*  
 mālo, malui, malle, *be more willing*  
 mālum, i, *n. evil, ill*  
 mandātum, i, *n. commission, order*  
 māneo, mansi, mansum, 2, *stay, remain*  
 mānus, ūs, *f. hand*  
 māre, is, *n. sea*  
 māter, tris, *f. mother*  
 mel, mellis, *n. honey*  
 mēmor, ōris, *mindful*  
 mēmōria, æ, *f. memory*  
 mentior, itus, 4, *lie*  
 mētallum, i, *n. metal*  
 mētior, mensus, 4, *measure*  
 mētuo, ui, ūtum, 3, *fear*  
 miles, itis, *m. soldier*  
 mīnīmē, *very little*  
 miror, atus, 1, *wonder, admire*  
 miser, ēra, erum, *wretched*  
 misēret, uit, *imp. pity*  
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send*  
 mōdo, *just now, only*  
 mōneo, ui, itum, 2, *advise, admonish*  
 mons, montis, *m. mountain*  
 mōnūmentum, i, *n. monument*  
 morbus, i, *m. disease*  
 mōrior, mortuus, 3, *die*  
 mōror, atus, 1, *delay*  
 mors, mortis, *f. death*  
 multus, a, um, *much, many*  
 mundus, i, *m. world*  
 mūnio, ivi, itum, 4, *fortify*  
 mūrus, i, *m. wall*

Nascor, natus, 3, *be born*  
 nātūra, æ, *f. nature*



nauta, æ, *m. sailor*  
 navigo, avi, atum, 1, *sail*  
 nāvis, is, *f. ship*  
 nē, *lest, that not (also interrog.)*  
 nēcessārius, a, um, *necessary*  
 nescio, īvi, itum, 4, *know not*  
 neuter, tra, trum, *neither*  
 nīdus, i, *m. nest*  
 nīger, gra, grum, *black*  
 nīhil (indec.), *nothing*  
 nīmis, *adv. too much*  
 nīngit, nīnixit, *imp. it snows*  
 nōceo, ui, itum, 2, *hurt, harm*  
 nōlo, nolui, nolle, *be unwilling*  
 nōmen, īnis, *n. name*  
 non, *adv. not; nondum, not yet*  
 nōtus, a, um, *known*  
 nox, noctis, *f. night*  
 noxius, a, um, *injurious*  
 nūbes, is, *f. cloud*  
 nullus, a, um, *none, not any*  
 nūmērus, i, *m. number*  
 nunc, *adv. now*  
 nunquam, *adv. never*  
 nuntio, avi, atum, 1, *announce*  
 nuper, *recently*

Ob, *prep. on account of*  
 ōbēdīo, īvi, itum, 4, *obey*  
 obses, īdis, *m. hostage*  
 obsideo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *besiege*  
 obsum, fui, esse, *injure*  
 occīdo, īdi, isum, 3, *kill*  
 ōcūlus, i, *m. eye*  
 odi (def.), *hate*  
 odium, i, *n. hatred*  
 ōdor, ōris, *m. scent, smell*  
 ōlim, *formerly, of old*  
 omnis, e, *all, every*  
 ōpes, opum, *pl. f. riches, resources*  
 ōportet, uit, *imp. it behoves*  
 oppīdum, i, *n. town*

oppugno, avi, atum, 1, *assault*  
 ōpus, ēris, *n. work*  
 ōra, æ, *f. coast, shore*  
 ōrāculum, i, *n. oracle*  
 ōrātor, ōris, *m. orator*  
 ōro, avi, atum, 1, *pray, entreat*  
 ōs, ōris, *n. mouth*  
 ōvis, is, *f. sheep*

Pārens, entis, *m. parent*  
 pāreo, ui, itum, 2, *obey*  
 pāro, avi, atum, 1, *prepare, get*  
 pars, partis, *f. part, share*  
 partiōr, itus, 4, *divide, share*  
 parvus, a, um, *small*  
 passus, ūs, *m. pace, step*  
 pāter, tris, *m. father*  
 pātienter, *adv. patiently*  
 pātientia, æ, *f. patience*  
 patria, æ, *f. native land*  
 paucus, a, um, *few*  
 pauper, ēris, *poor*  
 paupertas, atis, *f. poverty*  
 pax, pacis, *f. peace*  
 pēcūnia, æ, *f. money*  
 pēdes, ītis, *m. foot-soldier*  
 peccatum, n. 2, *sin*  
 pēditātus, ūs, *m. infantry*  
 per, *prep. through*  
 perdo, didi, ditum, 3, *lose, destroy*  
 pēreo, ii, itum, 4, *perish*  
 pēricūlum, i, *n. danger*  
 pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *arrive at*  
 philōmēla, *f. 1, nightingale*  
 pīget, piguit (*imp.*), *it vexes*  
 piscis, is, *m. fish*  
 plāceo, ui, itum, 2, *please*  
 plānities, ei, *f. plain*  
 plebs, plebis, *f. populace*  
 pluit, pluvit, *imp., it rains*  
 plus, pluris (*pl. plura*), *more*  
 pōena, æ, *f. punishment*

pœnitēt, uit, *imp. it repents*  
 poëta, æ, *m. poet*  
 pomum, *n. 2, apple*  
 pono, posui, positum, 3, *place*  
 porta, æ, *f. gate*  
 portus, ūs, *m. harbour*  
 posco, poposci, poscitum, 3,  
*demand*  
 possum, potui, posse, *be able*  
 (*can*)  
 pōtens, entis, *powerful*  
 pōtentia, æ, *f. power*  
 pōtestas, ātis, *power (civil)*  
 pōtior, itus, 4, *take possession*  
*of*  
 præ, *prep. before*  
 precor, 1, *pray*  
 præbeo, ui, itum, 2, *afford,*  
*furnish*  
 præda, æ, *f. prey, booty*  
 præmium, i, *n. reward*  
 præstans, antis, *excellent*  
 præsum, fui, esse, *be at the*  
*head of*  
 prælium, i, *n. battle*  
 pretiosus, a, um, *precious*  
 proditor, ōris, *m. traitor*  
 prōficiscor, fectus, 3, *set out*  
 prōfundus, a, um, *deep*  
 prōsum, fui, desse, *do good to*  
 proximus, a, um, *next*  
 prūdens, entis, *prudent*  
 prūdētia, æ, *f. prudence*  
 pūdet, uit, *imp. it shames*  
 puella, æ, *f. girl*  
 puer, eri, *m. boy*  
 pugna, æ, *f. battle*  
 pugno, avi, atum, 1, *fight*  
 pulcher, cra, crum, *beautiful*  
 pūnio, iui, itum, 4, *punish*

Quam, *than*  
 quantum, *how much*  
 quercus, ūs, *f. oak*

quiesco, evi, etum, 3, *rest*  
 quin, *that not*  
 quinquaginta, *fifty*  
 quod, *conj. because*  
 quot, *how many*  
 quum, *when*

Rādix, icis, *f. root*  
 rāpax, ācis, *rapacious*  
 rāpīdus, a, um, *rapid*  
 rāro, *adv. seldom*  
 rātio, ōnis, *f. reason*  
 rēcreo, avi, atum, 1, *refresh*  
 recte, *rightly*  
 rēdeo, ii, itum, 4, *return*  
 regina, æ, *f. queen*  
 rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *rule*  
 rēpērio, peri, pertum, 4, *find*  
 res, rei, *f. thing*  
 respondeo, di, sum, 2, *answer*  
 (*to*)  
 responsum, i, *n. reply, answer*  
 rēte, is, *n. net*  
 rex, regis, *m. king*  
 Rhēnus, i, *m. Rhine*  
 Rhōdānus, i, *m. Rhone*  
 risus, ūs, *m. laughter*  
 rōgo, avi, atum, 1, *ask*  
 Rōma, æ, *f. Rome*  
 rōsa, æ, *f. rose*  
 rursus, *again*  
 rūs, rūris, *n. country (fields)*

Sācer, cra, crum, *sacred*  
 sæpē, *adv. often*  
 sāgitta, æ, *f. arrow*  
 sālus, ūtis, *f. safety*  
 saluto, avi, atum, 1, *salute*  
*greet*  
 sanguis, inis, *m. blood*  
 sāpiens, entis, *wise*  
 sāpiētia, æ, *f. wisdom*  
 sāpio, iui, —, 3, *be wise*

scēlus, ēris, *n. crime*  
 scientia, æ, *f. knowledge*  
 scio, ivi, itum, 4, *know*  
 scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *write*  
 scriptor, ōris, *m. writer*  
 sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *sit*  
 sēdes, is, *f. seat*  
 segnitias, ēi, *f. indolence*  
 semper, *adv. always*  
 sēnectus, ūtiā, *f. old age*  
 senex, senis, *m. old man*  
 sensus, ūs, *m. sense*  
 sēquor, secutus, 3, *follow*  
 sermo, ōnis, *m. discourse*  
 servitūs, ūtis, *f. slavery*  
 servo, avi, atum, 1, *preserve, save*  
 servus, i, *m. slave*  
 si, *conj. if*  
 Sicīlia, æ, *f. Sicily*  
 sidus, ēris, *n. star*  
 silentium, i, *n. silence*  
 silva, æ, *f. wood, forest*  
 similis, e, *like*  
 simūlātiō, ōnis, *f. pretence*  
 sinē, *prep. without*  
 sōl, sōlis, *m. sun*  
 sōlus, a, um, *alone*  
 sōror, ōris, *f. sister*  
 specto, avi, atum, 1, *look on*  
 spēro, avi, atum, 1, *hope (to)*  
 spes, ēi, *f. hope*  
 stātuo, ui, utum, 3, *determine*  
 stultitia, æ, *f. folly*  
 suādeo, suasi, suasum, 2, *persuade*  
 suāvis, e, *sweet*  
 sub, *prep. under*  
 sūbitus, a, um, *sudden*  
 sūbito, *adv. suddenly*  
 sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *take*  
 sūpēro, avi, atum, 1, *overcome*  
 suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *undertake*  
 succorro, ri, sum, 3, *succour*

Taceo, cui, citum, 2, *be silent*  
 tædet, uit, *impers. it disgusts*  
 tam, *so*  
 taurus, i, *m. bull*  
 tēmēritas, ātis, *f. rashness*  
 tempestas, ātis, *f. tempest*  
 templum, i, *n. temple*  
 tempus, ōris, *n. time*  
 tēneo, ui, tentum, 2, *hold*  
 tēner, era, erum, *tender*  
 terra, æ, *f. earth*  
 terreo, ui, itum, 2, *terrify*  
 tīmeo, ui, —, 2, *fear*  
 tōnat, uit, *impers. it thunders*  
 tōtus, a, um, *whole, entire*  
 trajicio, jeci, jectum, *cross*  
 trans, *prep. across, through*  
 transeo, ii, itum, 4, *cross over*  
 tristis, e, *sad*  
 turpis, e, *base, disgraceful*  
 turris, is, *f. tower*  
 tūtus, a, um, *safe*

Ubi, *adv. where*  
 ullus, a, um, *any*  
 unquam, *adv. ever*  
 urbs, urbis, *f. city*  
 ut, *that, in order that*  
 ūter, ūtra, utrum, *which of two*  
 ūtilis, e, *useful*  
 ūtor, usus, 3, *use*

Vālidus, a, um, *strong*  
 vallis, is, *f. valley*  
 vārius, a, um, *various*  
 vasto, avi, atum, 1, *lay waste*  
 vēhēmenter, *warmly*  
 vēlox, ōcis, *swift*  
 vēnēror, atus, i, *reverence*  
 vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *come*  
 vēnor, atus, 1, *hunt*  
 ventus, i, *m. wind*

vēr, vēris, *n. spring*  
 vēreor, veritus, 2, *fear, reverence*  
 vērus, a, um, *true*  
 vescor, 3, *feed on*  
 vesperascit, *impers. it gets late*  
 vestis, is, *f. garment*  
 vētus, vētēris, *old*  
 vexo, avi, atum, 1, *vex*  
 via, æ, *f. way, path, road*  
 victor, ōris, *m. conqueror*  
 victoria, æ, *f. victory*  
 vīdeo, vidi, vīsum, 2, *see*  
 vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, *bind*  
 vinco, vici, victum, 3, *conquer*  
 vinum, i, *n. wine*

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 swift, *celer*, *ēris*, *ēre*; *vēlox*  
 sword, *gladius*, *m.* 2

Take, *cāpio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3  
 take by storm, *expugno*, 1  
 teach, *dōceo*, 2  
 tell, *dico*, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3  
 tempest, *tempestas*, *ātis*, *f.* 3  
 temple, *templum*, *n.* 2  
 tender, *tēner*, *ēra*, *ērūm*  
 terrify, *terreo*, 2  
 that (in order —), *ut*  
 that not, *ne*, *quin*  
 there, *ibi*  
 thing, *res*, *rēi*, *f.* 5  
 think, *pūto*, 1  
 through, *per* (*acc.*)  
 throw, *jacio*; *conicio*, *jēci*, *jec-*  
*tum*, 3  
 thunders (it), *tonat*, *imp.*  
 time, *tempus*, *ōris*, *n.* 3  
 to, *ad* (*acc.*)  
 tongue, *lingua*, *f.* 1  
 tower, *turris*, *is*, *f.* 3  
 town, *oppidum*, *n.* 2  
 train up, *erūdio*, 4  
 tree, *arbor*, *ōris*, *f.* 3  
 troublesome, *molestus*, *a*, *um*  
 Troy, *Trōja*, *f.* 1  
 true, *vērū*, *a*, *um*

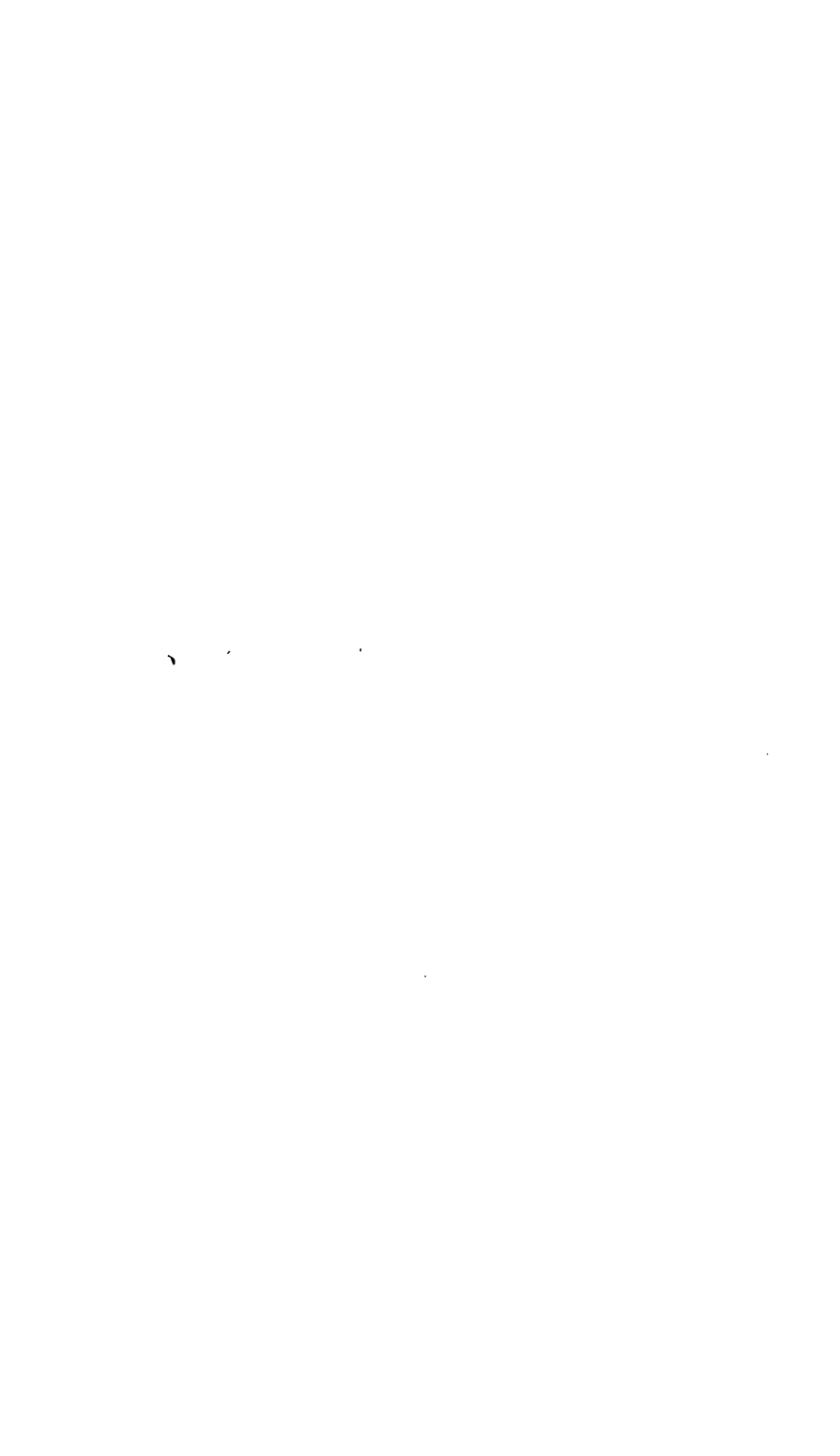
Unbecoming (it is), *dēdēcet*,  
*imp.*  
 uncertain, *incertus*, *a*, *um*  
 under, *sub* (*acc. and abl.*)  
 understand, *intelligo*, *lexi*, *lec-*  
*tum*, 3  
 unjust, *injustus*, *a*, *um*  
 unwilling (to be), *nōlo*  
 use, *utor*, *usus*, 3  
 useful, *utilis*, *e*

Valley, *vallis*, *is*, *f.* 3  
 various, *vārius*, *a*, *um*  
 vex, *vezo*, 1  
 victory, *victoria*, *f.*  
 virtue, *virtus*, *ūtis*, *f.* 3  
 voice, *vox*, *vōcis*, *f.* 3

Wall, *mūrus*, *m.* 2  
 war, *bellum*, *n.* 2  
 warn, *mōneo*, 2  
 waste (lay), *vasto*, 1  
 water, *āqua*, *f.* 1  
 well, *bēnē*  
 when, *quum*  
 whether — or, *utrum* — *an*  
 which of two, *ūter*, *tra*,  
*trum*  
 while, *dum*  
 white, *albus*, *a*, *um*  
 whole, *tōtus*, *a*, *um*  
 wicked, *imprōbus*, *a*, *um*

willing (to be —) *vōlo*, *volui*,  
*velle*  
 wind, *ventus*, *m.* 2  
 wine, *vinum*, *n.* 2  
 wing, *āla*, *f.* 1  
 winter, *hiems*, *hiēmis*, *f.* 3  
 wisdom, *sāpientia*, *f.* 1  
 wise, *sāpiens*  
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 work, *opus*, *opēris*, *n.* 3  
 world, *mundus*, *m.* 2  
 worship, *cōlo*, 3, *veneror*, 1  
 wound, *vulnus*, *ēris*, *n.* 3  
 wound (to), *vulnero*, 1  
 wretched, *miser*, *ēra*, *ērum*  
 write, *scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, 3  
 writer, *scriptor*, *ōris*, *m.* 3

Year, *annus*, *m.* 2  
 yesterday, *hēri*



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